HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,293—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6988
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	ARCADIA	6903	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th "	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th "	ARCADIA	6903	OCEANA	6510
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10519		
17th "	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj 3rd	Nov. 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	1st Dec. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.....X

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Musco	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Musco	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden,

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
† AUSTRIA	E. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	F. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Oct. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th September, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,300 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 28th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th September, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JOHN WALKER & SONS'

WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK WHISKIES.

VINO SACRO,
The perfect Church Wine.

G. H. MUMM'S
"Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

FEUERHEERD'S
COMMENDADOR PORT.

C. P. & CO.'S BURGUNDY,
A Blood-Making Wine.

C. P. & CO.'S
RARE OLD COGNAC,
A CHOICE LIQUEUR.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Posesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay. PULMONARY BALSAM.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month.

LENTILLES, BEANS small and double, RICE (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LEMONS fresh—all of Italian produce.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly, Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

Dainty Skin

is a precious possession. It is made and kept dainty by

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes / 'DARTRING LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st of October, 1904, the HARBOUR FERRY STEAMER will leave for ULWA via INTERMEDIATE PORTS at 7 A. M, and for DHARAMTAR at 12 NOON daily.

EXCELLENT OFFICE TO LET.

PART of the SECOND FLOOR of the CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS with entry on 1st November. Arrangements can be made for the whole Floor if desirable.

Apply to THE AGENT, CHARTERED BANK, Esplanade Road,

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED,

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 15th October, 1904, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1904.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr James P. Chrystal as a Director in place of the Honourable Mr. C. H. Armstrong resigned.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 15th October 1904, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., LD., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of FULKOREBAI, widow of PARMANANDAS VIRJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI RAMKOREBAI, wife of NAGONDAS PARMANANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, the Executor according to the tenor of the said Will ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the twenty-third day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI, The 23rd day of September, 1901.

Messrs. HIRALAL DAYABHAI, Petitioner's Attorney.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 6th October, 1904, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Memoranda from the Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Trustees' Meetings.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

2. Recommending sanction to an advance of Rs. 2,871 to meet the cost of removing the latrine near the Arthur Crawford Markets and constructing a new one.
3. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 3324-3-0 to meet an excess in the cost of strengthening and regirdering the culverts over the Water mains and drain passing through the B. B. & C. I. Railway lands.
4. Forwarding for orders, a letter from the Commissioner regarding the proposed deputation of the Executive Health Officer to Calcutta, to attend a conference of Health Officers and sanctioning subject to the Corporation's approval of the proposal, a budget transfer of Rs. 500 for expenses.
5. Forwarding the Committees' Resolution regarding alterations in the establishment for supervising the work of constructing a chawl at the Bandora Slaughter Houses.
6. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 1400, to meet the cost of constructing a hopper at Calicut Street.
7. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting certain budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

8. Forwarding a statement of houses to which additional floor or floors have been added during the half year ending 30th June, 1904.
9. Reporting the rate at which the new loan of Rs. 12 3 4 lakhs for certain water works has been sold.
10. Forwarding a Government Resolution regarding the loan of 12 3 4 lakhs for certain water works.
11. Forwarding a Government Resolution on the subject of the lease to the Municipality of the site of the present Grant Road Hospital.
12. Forwarding for consideration, a correspondence regarding an offer of Rs. 20,000 from Mr. Haji Esmail Goolmahomed for a dispensary for Mahomedans suffering from Lung Diseases.
13. Forwarding a Report from the Executive Engineer on the merits of the Jewel Filters.
14. Reporting that he has granted three months' sick leave to Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey.

Government Letters:—

15. Intimating that the Chairman, City Improvement Trust, states that full provision for Drainage will be made in the Street Scheme for the Board's Hornby Road Estate.
16. Forwarding a letter from the City Improvement Trust regarding proposed alterations in the Grass's Street Schemes Nos. II and III and stating that Government concur in the remarks made therein.
17. Joint School's Committee Letter.—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

18. Reporting as to the desirability of immediate removal of Street Sweepings and Gully-refuse.
19. Suggesting that a representation be made to the Bombay Improvement Trust, for the improvement of certain areas in the City.
20. Forwarding a Correspondence with the Bombay Improvement Trust regarding the improvement of Bhatwadi.
21. Submitting for orders, a Government Letter enquiring whether the Municipality would give the land required for the Clarke Road Overbridge, and meet the charges incidental to the construction of the Bridge.
22. Stating that a certain party has laid claim to the Gilder Tank and requesting final sanction to the work of filling in the Tank being proceeded with.
23. Letter from the City Improvement Trust:—Inviting the Corporation to have a joint enquiry made by expert representatives of that body and the Trust as to the effect of the Gowalia Tank on the health of the neighbourhood.
24. The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1903-04, and the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.
25. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Forwarding a statement for the quarter ending 30th September, 1904, of committees that have not submitted their reports to the Corporation for disposal.
26. Submitting a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not yet been received.

Reports of the Committee of the Corporation:—

27. Regarding amendments necessary in the Ghee Act and as to other matters regarding adulteration of food, &c.
28. Regarding the recovery of charges on account of the deportation of pauper immigrants.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

29. From Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola—For obtaining a report submitting a scheme in details for supplying pure milk to the poor as a measure to reduce the infant mortality in the City.
30. From Mr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master—For requesting the Commissioner to provide a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in the ensuing Budget for the provision of Washing and bathing places for the poor.

M. N. WADIA, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 27th Sept., 1904.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FIRST VISIT TO THE EAST OF THE

ROYAL CORONATION CIRCUS,

Sole Proprietrix ..... MDME. BERESFORD

WILL OPEN FOR A SEASON ON THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1904.

GRAND ARRAY OF TALENT.

EVERY ARTISTE AN EUROPEAN STAR.

THRILLING AND EXCITING NOVELTIES.

Magnificent Stud of Thoroughbred Horses and Ponies.

A series of Performances unequalled in the world.

For Times and Prices see Bills.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING, 1904.

ENTRIES CLOSE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

W. E. CRUM, F. R. HILL, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REDUCED RATES FOR SEASON TICKETS TO FAMILIES OF SEASON TICKET HOLDERS.

ON and from the 1st October next, the Company will issue 1st and 2nd class SEASON TICKETS between Stations, COLABA to VIRAR inclusive at HALF the ORDINARY RATES, to the Wives and Daughters of 1st and 2nd Class Season Ticket Holders. The concession will be limited to two members in each family.

Applications for these Concession Tickets should be made to the Head Offices of the Company, the Season Ticket held by the Applicant being produced at the same time.

C. CROMMELIN, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th September, 1904.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-first ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 7 and 9 Custom Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, 1904, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1904.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st September to 5th October 1904, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th September, 1904.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1904, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1904.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. The confirmation of appointment of a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 21st September to 5th October 1904, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurer

Bombay, 13th September 1904.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 511 of 1901.

MOTILAL SHIVLAL of Hydrabad, Deccan, carrying on business in Bombay at Kalbadevi Road, by means of his munim, under the name and style of Shivlal Motilal ..... Plaintiff.

versus

THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING & MANUFACTURING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at Church Gate Street, within the Fort, and DAYABHAI TAPIDAS VARAJDAS, carrying on business in Bombay, under the name of DAYABHAI TAPIDAS VARAJDAS and COMPANY, at Church Gate Street, aforesaid within the Fort ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a DECREE made in the above suit on the 9th day of September, 1901, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 25,025 for debt and notorial charges and the sum of Rs. 170 for costs which said debt, notorial charges and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 25,195, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the sum last above mentioned from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 26th day of February, 1904, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the Defendant, Dayabhai Tapidas, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of Ground and land or ground with the house or stable standing thereon situate at Khanderao Wadi, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward, Nos. 4182, 4181, and Street Nos. 11 and 10, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by a passage, on the West by the property of Mathuradas Bapulal, on the North by a public passage, and on the South by a Sweeper's Gully.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1904, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, Dayabhai Tapidas, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

The claims of Bai Harcorebai and Bai Ambalaxmi, the widows of the late Damodardas Tapidas, and of the son that may be adopted by them under the last Will and Testament of the said Damodardas Tapidas to use the two stalls out of the seven which are now in their possession in the said stable for keeping their, her or his carriages and horses, such right to be personal to the said claimants and to the son that may be adopted without any power to the said claimants or the said adopted son to sell or let the said stalls to any person or persons whatever.

On the death of the said claimants the said Dayabhai Tapidas is to be at liberty to purchase the right of the adopted son on payment to him of Rs. 1,000 as provided for in an award bearing date the 3rd day of May 1900, in the dispute between Bai Harcorebai and others, on the one hand and Dayabhai Tapidas on the other.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant, Dayabhai Tapidas, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant Dayabhai Tapidas have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In the default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions for sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff,—Dated this 24th day of August, 1904.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. BHAISHUNKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

AN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held in BOMBAY, in DECEMBER 1904, in connection with the 20th Sessions of the Indian National Congress. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY, Chairman, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

ON VIEW, at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 29th September, Folding Camp Cots, Iron Cots, with Spring Mattresses and Iron Bedsteads.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. R. Carpenter's Valuable Furniture, Grand Cottage Piano, Banjo, Roll-top Office Table, etc., at Colaba Causeway, next to Leopold and Co.

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

PARTNER with Rs. 30,000 WANTED. To Develop a Daily Newspaper and Job Printing Concern in a Splendid Climate. Apply to "Enterprise," care of "Bombay Gazette."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandvers, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

REQUIRED TWO SMART MACHINE RULERS. Competent men will only be preferred. Apply to "X" care of this paper.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Gazette" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

CORN and WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless remedy for Corns, Warts, Bunions, etc. Cures where all similar preparations fail. Per Bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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TO BURN COAL, WOOD OR OIL

OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS,

STEAM COOKERS, KITCHEN REQUISITES.

Cooking Utensils, and Machines in Varieties for Vegetable Cutting, Slicing, Mincing, Roasting and Grinding Coffee.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND REFRIGERATORS.

STOVE DEPOT, 17, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WAR TELEGRAMS! WAR TELEGRAMS!! WAR TELEGRAMS

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE 121, MEADOWS STREET. REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ground Floor of the Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder, Fort, the surplus furniture of the Home, consisting of iron folding bedsteads with spring mattresses, by Morrison and Sons, wooden folding bedsteads with spring mattresses, iron single bedsteads with iron lapse, canvas stretchers, wooden stretchers all about 300 to be sold in small lots and surplus furniture such as large dining table, glassware, chairs, small tables, almyrahs, ornaments, books child's perambulators and saddle &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Military Square Lane, Fort, opposite Messrs. Sorabjee Cavasjee & Co., Auctioneers, No. 17, top floor of the Elisian Restaurant, valuable household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, plated ware, dining table and chairs, cabinets, almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, cooking utensils, etc., etc. the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1904, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Byculla Foras Road, opposite the Iron Factory, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, dinner wagon, cabinets, table ornaments, glass door almyrahs, one lot new enamelled ware, plated ware and crockery ware, one lot new Christmas cards, single and double bedsteads, few pieces of muslins and loan clothes, one cottage piano by Marks and Co, Singer's sewing machines, law books, baba perambulator, dressing and wash-hand tables, hanging wall and table lamps, pigeon holes cupboard, wall clocks, cooking utensils, &c., &c., the property of JEHANGIR FRAMJI DAVER, Esq.

Catalogues will be ready and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo at 3 p.m, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office-shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Grey pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CARRIAGES.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Seth Jaikisandas Gangadas Messrs BENNETT & Co will on SUNDAY the 9th October next, at 4 p.m, sell by Public Auction at Mr D N Vakil's Stables Gowalia Tank.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred landau by Press and Co, in very good condition.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria by Press and Co, sound and in very good condition.
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton with rubber tyred wheels in good order.
2 handsome dog-carts, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred buggy, in very good order.

The carriages will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th September, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst. at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to Messrs Leopold and Co's premises, and above Mr T C Pennington's Pianoforte Depot, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining room, drawing room, bed room and office furniture, large drawing room cabinet and chiffonier, rich glassware and crockery, best plateware, rich silk tapestry lined, drawing room suits, mirror cabinets and chiffoniers, table ornaments, carpets, Hinks's kerosine oil, standard and hanging lamps, clocks, rich oil paintings and engraving pictures, large old China jars, one nearly new ebonized grand cottage brass framed pianoforte, plants, sets of single English harness, lady's saddle, large musical cabinet, singer's sewing machine, Kashmir Banjo, one elegant made extraordinary size revolving top writing table with pigeon holes, cabinet with Master key, &c. the property of J R Carpenter, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sirdar Ganj, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on account and at the risk of the concerned, teakwood and blackwood furniture, such as office table with 9 drawers, writing tables, arm-chairs, glass door and plain cupboards, portmanteaus, wearing apparel, large lot of samples, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND IN MOHUDHUNJEE DOONGARIA STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the estate of the late Jamsetjee Bomonjee Hasoria, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following piece of vacant land, viz—

All that piece of land admeasuring 192 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the east side of Dhunjee Doongaria Street, outside the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the east by sweepers' passage, on the west by Dhunjee Doongaria Street, on the north by the house of Dhunjee Nasseelar, and on the south by the house of Ardeshir Ruttonjee Chowkesey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, near the Railway Station, in Mr. Hiramaneck's Bungalow, a large collection of artistically carved cuckoo and quail bird clocks, striking and playing, specially made by a well-known Europe watch manufacturer to suit Indian climate for a gentleman while touring in Europe, suitable for drawing-room decoration (which will be sold one at a time to suit all buyers), superior oil paintings by famous Russian artists ebonized grand piano by Brinsmead in very good order and rich in tone, one Angelus piano player and organ player with 68 music rollers mandoline valuable violin by well-known Wolff Brothers, musical boxes, walnutwood paper cabinet, set of 23 volumes Encyclopedia Britannica with case, set of drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, very handsome fast grey Arab horse, 14-3 5 years old, free of bad mark, handsome rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order, patent leather plate-mounted single harness by Dunnett, little used, set of new ivory billiard balls, new billiard cues & c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 107 CASES OF WINES AND LIQUEURS, AT THE APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE.

Under instructions from the Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse on TUESDAY, the 4th day of October next, at 2 p.m. on account of the concerned,

32 Cases of wines consisting of Sauternes, St. Estephe, Graves, Chablis, chateau Lirose Chambertin, Marsala, Leoville, Corton, Nuits, and Porto.

75 Cases Liqueurs consisting of Lorina, Marasonin, Apricot and Peach brandy, Cherry brandy, Coffee cream, Curacao, Anisette, Kummel, Liqueur Jaune, Kirsch, Dantzick, Cacao Vanille, Save de Cognac &c.

SALE OF COUNTRY TOBACCO IN BALES, BAGS AND BUNDLES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Government Tobacco Godown, Elphinstone Bunder on THURSDAY, the 6th day of October next at 2 p.m. the stock-in-trade of the late Goculdass Gerdhandass consisting of—

About 22 bales 11 bags and 38 bundles country tobacco and tobacco powder in small lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PLOTS OF VALUABLE GROUND WITH A BUNGALOW standing thereon, situate at Bandora near the foot of the Hill.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Executor of the will of the late Mr. Pestonji Dadabhoy Asssvaid, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 4 p.m, the undermentioned property in 3 separate lots:—

All that piece of ground together with a bungalow, outhouses mangoes and other fruit trees and wells standing thereon situate on the East side of the road to Mount Mary in the old town of Bandora, in the sub-district of Bandora, in the district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 21,896 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Survey No, 288 and Pote No. 1 Survey No. 289 Pote No. 1 and Survey No 290 and bounded on the east partly by the property of Dinshaw Dorabji Mistry, partly by the property of Mr. DeSouza partly by the property of Pestonji Dadabhoy, partly by the property of DeLima and partly by the property of Martoo Parair on the west partly by the public road to Mount Mary, partly by the property of Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Jeetaykri, partly by the property of H. Aga Khan, partly by the property of Manockji Eluji Alloless and partly by the property of Khursetjee Hormusjee Captain, on the north partly by the property of Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry and partly by the public road to Mount Mary, and on the south partly by the property of M. DeSouza, partly by the property of DeLima and partly by the property of DeAllies and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Administrator-General.

The property is divided into 3 separate lots as under, all the lots having frontage on the public road,

Lot A—8435 square yards.
Lot B—8019 square yards with bungalow and well
Lot C—1613 square yards with well.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be learnt and plans of all the lots inspected at the office of the Auctioneers,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 28th September, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ..£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... .....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL, Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN, Manger.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY R

Hope for the Old Folks.

A man of 82 permanently Cured of advanced Urinary Disorders.

10, South Everard Street,
King's Lynn, England,
5th October, 1903.

"Gentlemen,—Father thought you would like to have his photograph to use in one of your books. I am very glad I can tell you that he is still enjoying the best of health, although it was some months ago that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cured his kidney disorder. He is 82 years of age, and we have all been astonished at his keeping so well, especially when we remember that he spent so many pounds on doctor's fees without getting any benefit. His photo, which I send you, was taken a few years ago, but he looks as young to-day, thanks to Doan's kidney medicine, which seems to have given him a new lease of life. Faithfully yours, Miss BEAR."

Mr. Bear.
(From a Photo.)

The following letter gives the history of Mr. Bear's case. To elderly people it must come as welcome news indeed, for it proves that no one is too old to be cured of kidney disease by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

"My health seemed to be giving way after I passed my 50th birthday. I was often taken with chilly sensations; my body used to shake violently, and I came over cold from head to foot.

"It was just at this time that I first noticed trouble with the urine. This got worse quickly, and I had to see the doctor. He did all he could, but it was in vain, and as last he had to use instruments to take the water from me. The good I received, however, did not last long, although the trouble took a different form—I could not hold my water at all.

"Your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I am truly thankful to say, have brought me real relief at last, although I had suffered for 30 years before I began with the medicine. It at once acted on the urine, giving me better control after the first box of the pills was finished. I am now quite free from any sign of bladder trouble. I do not get the old attacks of chilliness and shaking, and, strange though it may seem, it is true that I am enjoying better health to-day than ever since I was 50 years of age.

"I am telling you of my cure because I am sure there are many elderly people who suffer as I used to, and have got the idea into their heads that they are too old to be cured. I hope my experience will lead them to try your medicine, and I wish them the happy result that I have had."

A sample box of this medicine will be sent free on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Introduction and Fidelity of Persons in situations Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT PAREL.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th day of September 1904, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following landed properties, by order of the Transferee of Mortgage, Mr. Mowji Jeram, and on account and at the risk of Jairam Raghunath, Luximon Jairam, Yeshwant Jairam, Ramchrao Jairam, a minor by his father and natural guardian, the said Jairam Raghunath, Ramrao Luximon, a minor by his father and natural guardian, the said Luximon Rawji, Vithal Ramkrishna and Waman Ramkrishna, both minors by their father and natural guardian, the said Ramkrishna Rawji, Moreshwer Rawji, Damodhar Moreshwer, a minor by his father and natural guardian, the said Moreshwer Rawji Sadanand Rawji, Balkrishna Rawji, Pundlic Rawji, Dinanath Rawji, and Beghibibai, widow of Raghunath Bhasker the mortgagors by virtue of the Transfer of Mortgage dated the 18th day of October 1902.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Government Toca Tenure, with the messuage, tenements or the dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of the Parel Village Road, within the town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, a measuring (77) square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 27, Collector's new No. E-1138, old survey No. none, new survey No. 91 P. V. assessed by the Bombay Municipality in E Ward under Ward No. 2075 and Street No. 1248, and bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage, partly belonging to this property and beyond that the property of Waman Mahadeo and Dinker Mahadeo, on the east by a public passage, on the south by the said Parel Village Road, and on the west by the property of Rawji Raghunath and the mortgagors.

Secondly.—All that piece of parcel of land or ground of the Government Toca Tenure with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Parel Village, within the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 131 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's new No. 1688, on new Survey No. 3-48 P. V., and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in F Ward under Ward No. 6 and Street No. 1254, and bounded on the north, south, east and west by the property of Wasudeo Dadaji and his brothers.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Government Toca Tenure, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Parel Village, within Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 9, Collector's new No. 1433 old survey No. none, new survey No. 2-9, and assessed by the Municipality in F Ward, under Wards Nos. 2762, and 2763 and Street Nos. 1 96, 2357, and bounded on the north by the property of Vithoba Ragheba, on the east by the property of Rawji Raghunath and the mortgagors, on the south by a public passage, and on the west by the property of Atmaram Moroba, Damodher Moroba, and Parshram Moroba.

Fourthly.—All that piece of parcel of land or ground of the Government Toca Tenure, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Parel Village within the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 110 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 41, Collector's new No. F-1412, old survey No. none, and new survey No. 2-20 assessed by the Bombay Municipality in F Ward under Ward No. 2686, and Street No. 1248, and bounded on the north partly by the property of Rawji Raghunath and the mortgagors, and partly by the property of Vithoba Ragheba on the east by the property finally hereinafter described, on the south by a public passage, and on the west by the property hereinafter described.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of farandari land or ground, the farandar whereof is Harrischandra Yesoba, with the chawls, messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Parel Village, admeasuring 58 square yards or thereabouts (which along the certain other lands of the said farandar are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old No. 25, Collector's new No. 1138, old survey No. none, new survey Nos. 21, 241, 47, in the Collector's book of Government Toca Land) assessed by the Bombay Municipality, in its F Ward under Ward Nos. 2697, 2698, and Street Nos. 1393, 1382, re-pectively, and bounded on the north by the property of Rawji Raghunath and the mortgagors, on the east by the property of Shiwappa Hawappa, on the west by the property hereinby therein above described, and on the south by the property of Raghoba Krishnaji with their and each of their respective rights, easements and appurtenances.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis and Motiram, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th September, 1904.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £88 1-8 = — 1-8
3 do. Rentes ..... £98 — = +1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £104 1-2 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 7-8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 3-4 = + 1-8
2 months hence ..... 26 5-8 = + 1-8
Spot in New York ..... 57 7-8 = + 1-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·18 = —1-2
Berlin ..... 20·40 1-4 = + 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4·85 3-4 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = do
1 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 3-8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do
Day to day loans ..... 1 3-8 per cent = + 1-4
7 day market loans ..... 2 1-4 per cent = + 1-2

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 3-16 A.-S. dull.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4/9 value.

WHEAT—
White Delhi 32 O.-N. sellers firm

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2 S.-O. sellers } firmer
Brown 31 3-4 O.-N. done }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 S. O., sellers easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-2
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,580,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·46—16. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 400. Imports 12,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady,

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·33	5·72	5·70
—9	—10	—10
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·68	5·67	5·67
—10	—10	—10
Mar.-April	April.-May	May-June.
5·68	5·68	5·68
—9	—10	—10

Receipts at U S Ports 76,000
Do. last year 53,000
Exports to Great Britain 27,000
Do. do Continent 20,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 11·00 — 20
Futures, month of December ..... 10·65 — 10
Do. do. March ..... 10·74 — 11

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 10 1-2 — 3-16
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 10·47 — 12
Do. do. March ..... 10·76 — 9
Tone at close ..... barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 26th September, 1904 :—

Cotton	490 bales.
Wheat	26,832 cwts.
Linseed	6,358 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,482 "
Gingellyseed	431 "
Poppyseed	955 "
Groundnuts	178 "
Castorseed	4,048 "
Rice	101,132 "
Myrabolams	1,220 "
Cottonseed	11,468 "
Mowrasseed	3,522 "
Gram	346 "
Jowari	5,099 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 3,01,609 ex s s Chusan from Melbourne.
Silver Bullion Rs. 3,75,31 ex s s Oriental from London.

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T. ..... 1s 3 31-32 to 1-4d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do ..... 170 to 169 3-4
Marks 3 do do 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 136
Shanghai 30 do do 189 1-2
Japan 30 do do 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash 98-9
1st Settlement ..... 30th September 98'8}
2nd do 31st October 98'5

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready 6 4 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 11 0 to 5 12 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ..... 5 13 0 to 5 14 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ..... 25 0 0 to 26 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady
Pissi 91 per cent. ..... Rs. 29 1-4 to 1-2
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 1-2 to 30

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	quiet.
Estimated sales ..... bales	4,000
Imports ..... do	59,000 (?)

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5's 8	5'6 8	5'6 5
—5	—4	—4
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.
5'6 5	5'6 4	5'6 4
—3	—3	—3
Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5'6 5	5'6 5	5'6 5
—3	—3	—3

COTTON.—Market quiet, with little enquiry from buyers. Sutta quotations are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	firm
Good Bhownuggur	.....
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 7-8
Bar Silver	26 3-4

"The local manager of the Mercantile Bank has received wire advice from the London Office that an Interim Dividend has been declared of 5 per cent. on both the "A" and "B" shares of the Bank, free of Income Tax."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chaukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	5	23*
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	2	1	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	7	3	22*
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	0	13
Total.....	19	15	91
Total plague deaths to date...	276,948	228,954	
Same date last year	16	13	85

* 1 Kemd, no Maratta Hospital

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	2

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 663 as against 635 during the previous week. Of the total number 85 died of plague which showed an increase of 34 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 562 which included 85 deaths from plague.

PRINCE FREDERICK of Schoenburg-Waldenburg, who divorced his wife, Princess Alice of Bourbon, has been persuaded by the Pope to let bygones be bygones. The two are to be remarried, but his Holiness has ordered them by way of penance first to tramp 800 miles on foot, subsisting on bread and water and lodging in the humblest inns. One cannot help asking who in their senses would take all that trouble to get remarried?

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CASSIDY—September 22, at the General Hospital, Madras of Bright's disease, Gertrude Catherine, beloved wife of C H Cassidy, Postal Dept.

KAY—September 14, on the Nelliampathies, of malaria fever, Charles Hendry Kay, son of late Thomas Kay, Planter, Nilgiris.

THURLEY—September 24, at Egmore, Madras, Herbert Laurence, the dearly loved child of Mr and Mrs R M Thurley, aged 1 year, 1 month and 17 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water, 10-51m, 0-50a. Low water, 6-33m., 6-48a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p.m.
Indian Cotton Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
New Berar Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 p.m.
Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company. Supari Baug, Parel, 4-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.—The Bombay Temperance Council have submitted to the Abkari Collector, Bombay, a protest against the proposed opening of an Hotel for the retail sale of foreign liquors on Frere Road, Fort, on the grounds that it will be a source of nuisance to the neighbours, who object to the opening of a bar in their midst.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 5-30 p. m. Paper to be read: "Further Notes on Rain-compelling and Rain-stopping Charms," by Sarat Chundra Mitra Esq., M. A., B. L., of Chapra, Saran. Members and friends are invited to attend.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SEWREE.—Narayen Govind and Krishna Raoji both Hindus, aged thirteen and forty years, respectively, were on Monday last sitting on a cross beam of a large traveller of a rivetting apparatus, for the purpose of rivetting a new oil tank which was being constructed by Messrs Gaghan and Company at Sewree. Rivetting have been completed, preparations were being made to remove the apparatus when the two men accidentally fell into the tank from a height of about thirty feet. Narayen died on the spot, while Krishna sustained a simple fracture of the left foot and right hand and several cuts and bruises about the body. He was conveyed to the J J Hospital where he has been detained.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Khetsey Madan, a Hindu, aged fifty years. The evidence shewed that the deceased was a labourer in the employ of a dealer in tarpaulin and lived at Mandavie. About a year ago Khetsey took his wife to his native country, where he deserted her and having married another woman by "natra" returned to Bombay with her. For this act he was excommunicated by his castemen. On Sunday evening a policeman found the deceased lying unconscious in an open space near the Musjid Bunder Station and conveyed him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Here he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He did not come to himself again and died the next day. The evidence of a licensed vendor of opium went to show that the deceased had purchased from his shop a tola of opium on Sunday morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard the suit of Dadabhoy J. Contractor against Dr. Kaikhushru M. Hiramanek. Plaintiff prayed for a decree for Rs. 22,045 with interest and costs. The plaintiff appeared in person, the defendant did not appear. Plaintiff said the defendant was his tenant for many years, and he had advanced to him various sums from time to time, and also supplied goods. Demands were made but they were not complied with. A decree was passed for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

Before the same Judge, was called on the suit of Dadabhoy Pardunji and another against Shamsh-ul-Ulma Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, one of the Parsee High Priests in Bombay. Plaintiffs prayed for a decree of Rs. 4,371 on two promissory-notes for Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, bearing interest at 18 and 24 per cent per annum. Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Defendant did not appear. A decree was entered for the plaintiffs, with interest and costs.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS

THE examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court commenced yesterday in the office of the Commissioner and Master in Equity, and will last for four days. The examiners were Mr. H. Oliver, Commissioner and Master in Equity; Mr. M. R. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. F. Yorke Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Little and Co. Twenty-six candidates had presented petitions to be allowed to attend the examination, one of whom, Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Vakil, did not attend. The following twenty-five candidates were present at the examination:—1. Messrs. Divan Chandulal Vajubhai, articled clerk to Messrs Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co; 2. Nagindas Tribhowandas Master, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kangaa and Girdharlal; 3. Framroz Hormusjee Vakil, articled clerk to Messrs. Thakordas and Co.; 4 Nursilal Motilal Sattavalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon; 5. Burjorjee Dosabhoy Doctor, articled clerk to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola; 6. Faredoon Kersaspjee Dadachanjee, articled clerk to Messrs, Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia; 7. Harilal Kursondas, articled clerk to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon; 8 Jehangir P. Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co; 9. Jijibhai Dosabhoy Khambatta, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co.; 10 Krishnarao Harischandra Goregawker, articled clerk to Messrs. Payne and Co; 11. Cooverjee Nowrojee Wadia, articled clerk to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Romer; 12. Sorabjee Bomonshah Ginwalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu Hormusjee and Co.; 13, Jehangir P. Pavri, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co.; 14 Thakordas Atmaram Ghandi, articled clerk to Messrs. Motilal and Co.; 15, Ballaram V. Sanjit, articled clerk to Messrs, Snetham, Byrne and Noble; 16. Bhimjee Narayen Dalal, articled clerk to Messrs. Snetham, Byrne, and Noble; 17, Rustom P. Mody, articled clerk to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. 18 Framjee Jijibhoy Doctor, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co.; 19. Luximon Vennayek Paralkar, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu Hormusjee and Co.; 20. Miguel J. P. De Andrade, articled clerk to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia; 21 Mahomed Yusuf Khatkhataay, articled clerk to Messrs Dikshit, Dhanjishah and Sunderdas; 22. Framroz Burjorjee Badshaw, articled clerk to Messrs Mulla and Mulla; 23 Kashinath Shamrao Laud, articled clerk to Messrs Smetham Byrne and Noble; 24 Maneklal Lallubhoy Mehta articled clerk to Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal; and 25 A. Pereira articled clerk to Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira.

OVERCROWDING IMPROVEMENT TRUST PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to draw the attention of the Improvement Trust and the Health Department to the overcrowded and insanitary condition of Khetwadi 3rd Lane. That this is the lowest in point of level and the most congested and unhealthy in the whole locality. To enhance the evil, extensive milch cattle stables traverse nearly its entire centre. It is a thoughtful provision to pierce the thickest part of the locality by a wide road in Improvement Scheme No. III. The worst chawls and houses—many of which bear the ominous plague ring marks—have all been bought up by the Trust; but it is regretted that instead of these being pulled down or sealed up, they have been re-let with the result that the overcrowding is now greater than it was before. Houses formerly occupied by middle class owners, with fewer inmates, are now over flowing with tenants of the lower classes. Plague and other diseases have made this lane their permanent abode. Plague cases occur here every year with almost mathematical regularity. It seems strange that whilst residential quarters without a stain occupied by well to-do people in comparatively wholesome areas not far off, and following within the same scheme, are known to have been demolished by the Trust as soon as acquired,—harmless quarters which might have been let alone yet a while, the lane I speak of with its infected rookeries is still neglected and allowed to continue as a standing menace to the neighbourhood. I hear of proposals for promptly taking in hand and improving the worst areas in the city and I would earnestly appeal to the Trustees to either pull down or seal up, without loss of time or considerations of rent, such of the overcrowded tenements as are meant to disappear from Khetwadi, 3rd Lane, under the Improvement Scheme.—Yours, &c.

SEPT 27. SOLOMON EAGLE.

THE TANSA DUCT LINE.

ALLEGED MATERIAL DAMAGES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, at the High Court, on Thursday, disposed of an appeal filed by the Municipal Corporation against a decision of Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Assistant Judge at Thana. In a suit filed against the Corporation in the Court of Mr. S. G. Mandlik, Subordinate Judge at Bhiwandi in the Thana District, Wasudeo Ramchandra Kurve claimed Rs. 625 as damages, and prayed for a perpetual injunction for damage caused, and likely to be caused, by the defendants Tansa Duct Line, acting as a material obstruction to the natural water-ways in the tract of the country through which it passed. Mr. Mandlik dismissed the suit with costs. Plaintiff thereupon appealed to Mr. Phadnis, Assistant Judge at Thana, who reversed the Subordinate Judge's decision, awarded damages, and granted an injunction. The Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the Corporation: and Mr. H. C. Coyajee appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

Mr. Justice Batty, in giving judgment, said the lower Appellate Court, awarded Rs. 625 as damages, (the original amount was Rs. 2,005) and granted an injunction ordering the Corporation to provide sufficient water-ways in the Duct Line acting as material obstruction to the floods. The Corporation, dissatisfied, appealed to the Court, on grounds, firstly, that the lower Appellate Court having found as a matter of fact that the floods of 1896 the year in question, were in the nature of "vis major" erred in holding the Corporation liable, notwithstanding; secondly, the injury alleged was not continuous, and therefore, no injunction in the form appearing in the decree should have been issued. The judgment of the lower Appellate Court when read as a whole, distinctly gave the finding that while the floods were exceptional, the damage caused was due to the insufficiency of precautions taken by the Corporation to cope with conditions which might reasonably have been anticipated. In these circumstances, this Court was bound by the finding of this fact by the lower Court of Appeal, along with the other fact that the damage was caused by obstruction. There seemed, however, to be more substance in the objection taken to the form of the injunction adopted by the lower Appellate Court. This Court could not think that Court deliberately intended to prescribe the particular mode of remedial action which the Corporation should take in order to prevent a recurrence of damage. It was desirable in such case to avoid all approach to particularity of direction, and to grant the injunction in general terms. This Court therefore would substitute an injunction restraining the Corporation from flooding the lands of the plaintiff or causing them or permitting them to be flooded by the works of the Corporation. In making this substitution it would be well to remark because the point was somewhat obscured in the judgments of the lower Courts that there was a manifest distinction between unprecedented flooding and unprecedented rainfall; and further, unprecedented flooding might be caused by artificial obstruction to surface drainage as well as by curtailing the width or depth of natural waterways either of which was capable of causing unprecedented flooding when the rainfall might be normal. It remained only to consider the objection urged on behalf of the respondent to the assessment of the damages by the lower Appellate Court, having taken into consideration the circumstances that the plaintiff's seedlings would in no case have yielded anything to the plaintiff in-as-much as the season proved to be one of serious drought, and the plaintiff would have suffered equally in consequence of events happening subsequently, for which the Corporation was in no wise accountable, and it had, therefore, awarded only nominal damages. The Court thought the Assistant Judge was fully justified in not allowing compensation for what the plaintiff had not actually lost. He had taken as the basis of his decision the market value of the crop, as it was when destroyed, and held the plaintiff entitled to nominal damages only for the loss of the paddy crop, and attested accordingly. Subject to the modification of the injunction already indicated the decree of the lower Appellate Court was confirmed, and the Corporation was ordered to pay the costs of this appeal.

DEALINGS BETWEEN COMMISSION AGENTS.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Kalkaprasad Devipraad against Rao Bahadur Castorchand Abirchand, in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,618-15-3 with further interest from the 16th April, 1903, till payment at the rate of Rs. 5-13-0 per cent per annum and the costs of the suit. Mr. Pavar and Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs Dikshit, Dhanjishaw, and Sunderdas, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Weldon and the Hon. Mr. Satalvad, instructed by Messrs Little and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs are merchants carrying on business in Bombay by their moonim; and the defendant is also a merchant carrying on business in Bombay by his moonim. There has been dealings between the plaintiffs and defendant's firm in Bombay, in some of which the defendant's firm acted as the plaintiffs' commission agents, while in some the two firms were partners. In respect of those dealings and transactions there was now due to the plaintiffs sum of Rs. 1,618-15-3, including interest up to the 15th April 1903. The rate of interest agreed to between the plaintiffs and the defendant was Rs. 5-13-0 per cent per annum. The plaintiffs had frequently demanded the balance due to them, but the defendant had failed to pay it. If necessary, the plaintiffs said they would seek to recover the money and further interest as money payable to the plaintiffs for money paid by them to defendant at his request, etc.

The defendant said that, at the request of the plaintiffs' firm, the defendant's firm agreed to act as the shroffs and commission agents of the plaintiffs' firm and agreed to allow the moonim and servants of the plaintiffs to occupy portions of his premises for the purpose of transacting the business of the plaintiffs' firm and for the residence of the moonim and servants, for which the plaintiffs firm agreed to pay defendant Rs. 451 per annum. Defendant's firm also supplied food and other things to the moonim and servants, and the plaintiffs agreed to pay for the same. Defendant admitted there were dealings between the plaintiffs and his firm, in which the latter acted as the plaintiffs' commission agents; and his firm also bought and sold goods from and to the plaintiffs' firm and acted as their shroffs, and paid and received sums of money to and from the firm. Defendant denied that his firm was interested as partner of the plaintiffs' firm in any dealings whatsoever. He denied that his firm was indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of Rs. 1,618-15-3, and said that the account annexed to the plaint was incorrect. In particular plaintiffs had omitted to give credit to the defendant for commission due to him as guarantee of rupees ten lakhs, which the defendant's firm gave to the Bank of Bombay on behalf of the plaintiffs' firm at their request. The plaintiffs had omitted to give credit to the defendant for the money due to him in respect of usual charges for rent, board, etc. The plaintiffs' firm was indebted to him in the sum of Rs. 594-4-6, which he counter-claimed against the plaintiff in this suit. Defendant submitted that the plaintiffs' claim should be dismissed with costs, and a decree passed against the plaintiff for the sum claimed by him.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

THE FAMILY PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM.

THE new number of "Photograph" has a great deal to say on the subject of that venerable institution the family album, it is doomed, we are told, and we own that we bear the announcement with considerable fortitude. On the other hand, most people will agree with the following passage from the obituary:—

There is a pathos about an old family album which gives it a curious interest to the most casual who turns its pages. Did people ever walk about in those preposterous top-hats and tapered trousers? Can we imagine that mild-looking young man—fifty years ago all young men seemed to look mild—whispering soft nothings to that most demure young person ("girl" is all too flippant) in ringlets? In the days of Albert the Good was superfine the only wear? and was everyone always holding a quarto volume, with a finger inserted to keep the place, besides a vase of artificial flowers under a glass shade? Perhaps, for the sake of the quaint and "outlandish" attire, if for no other reason, some of the old albums may yet escape the doom of the species.

Another interesting paragraph in "Photography" is that which discusses the important question of copyright in photographs, of which the general public have only the vaguest conception. With regard to this subject, we are told that the copyright of a portrait taken in the ordinary way of business is the property of the sitter, unless an assignment of it in writing is given to the photographer. The negative is the property of the photographer but he may not print from it without the permission of the sitter. The sitter, on the other hand, has a perfect right to have the portrait copied by anyone he may select. The photographer may not exhibit copies of such portraits without the permission of the sitter, and if he should do so he lays himself open to action. This point has been decided in the courts more than once. With this knowledge the ordinary sitter may plunge recklessly into publicity, if he be so minded without running the slightest risk of being pounced upon for infringement of copyright by the keen eyed photographer.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present Colonel Hardy, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. W. N. Shilstone Secretary.

POWERS OF THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

The Board resumed consideration of circular on letter from the solicitors, suggesting that a section should be inserted in the Act giving the Tribunal of Appeals powers, similar to those of the High Court, under which a party, even though successful could be made to pay the costs incurred in connection with those portions of his case in which he failed.

It was resolved that Government should be addressed with a view to the amendment of the Act as suggested by the solicitors in their letter.

IMPROVEMENT OF HUTS.

Consideration was given to a circular on memorandum by Chairman on petition from the tenants of huts on the Kennedy Sea Face, praying that the work of improving the huts occupied by them, sanctioned in Trustees' resolution of 26th July last might be put off till October next.

The Chairman said the work in question was being done by order of the Municipal Commissioner to prevent moisture rising from below and it was believed that the result would be beneficial to the health of the occupants. As the work could only be done slowly by vacating a few huts at a time, it was not likely that it would be completed until about the middle of October next.

It was resolved to inform the applicants in terms of the Chairman's remarks.

POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

The Board adopted the report of the reclamation Committee, regarding the police accommodation scheme at Duncan Road and resolved to forward the scheme to Government for sanction.

DELEGATION OF BOARD'S POWER.

Consideration was given on memorandum by Chairman suggesting that as amendments to the Acts were now being drafted, the Board might consider whether there might not include a provision by which the Board would be empowered to delegate any portion of their duties to the Chairman, as for instance, empowering him to accept tenders for work up to say Rs. 10,000.

It was resolved to request the Chairman to submit more definite and detailed proposals.

EXTENSION OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

The Board considered circular on letter from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railways) asking for Trustees' observations and opinion on certain questions in connection with proposals for the extension of Railway communication and facilities within the Island of Bombay.

It was resolved that the Board considered that the questions were not such as they were in a position to express an opinion upon.

MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATION.

The Government resolution in the General Department, replying to the Municipal representation in respect of the proposed alterations to schemes II and III, was recorded.

The Board then adjourned.

"SWEET LAVENDER."

A TRADE MARK DISPUTE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr Kersandas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Mr Jehangirjee Sorabji Patel of 63, Meadow Street, Fort, charged Messrs Bomanji Framji Billimoria, Dinshaw Shapurjee Mistri and Ruttanji Shapurjee Mistri with counterfeiting his trade and property marks and selling goods under those trademarks.

Messrs Sorabji Kapadia and Velinker, pleaders, appeared for the complainant while the accused were defended by Mr. Bicknell of Messrs Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer.

It appeared from the story of the complainant who was a merchant and dealer in perfumery and provisions and the proprietor of the Bombay Perfumary Mart, that he among other things imported into Bombay lavender water for sale in this city as well as up-country sometime ago. He used to send his orders for lavender water through Messrs B Pirosha and Company of which firm the first accused was the proprietor. In order to secure himself against any fraudulent imitation of the labels and marks used on the lavender water bottles imported by him, he had special labels prepared in silver letters, containing the head of His Majesty King Edward VII, with ten diverging rays, which he made his trade mark and had it registered at Calcutta on the 4th of April last year. He was also importing lavender water bottles with similar labels, but bearing instead of the head of His Majesty the King, the head of Her Majesty the Queen, with a crown. His goods were known in the market as "Raja Chhap Lavender

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1904.

AMERICA AND COPYRIGHT.

WHEN we read that the United States of America has begun to think seriously of amending its Copyright Laws and affording protection to the foreigner as well as to her own citizen, we are inclined to believe the millennium is on the point of dawn. Most pirated editions of British literary works come from America. They hold nothing sacred and even stole away advance proofs of the revised edition of the New Testament. But there is ground for hope that we are on the eve of a great reform. Mr. Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress, and Mr. Thorvald Solberg, the Registrar of Copyrights, are the prime movers, and their views on the subject are set forth at length in the report which has just been presented to Congress by their Librarian at Washington. Mr. Solberg plainly tells his masters that their present copyright laws are inadequate, failing to give the protection required, contradictory and confused, leading to misapprehension and misunderstanding, and in some directions open to abuses. In two former reports the Registrar urged the need for revision and suggested the recommendation to Congress of the appointment of a competent copyright commission. He thinks the time has now arrived, if it had not when he first made the suggestion, for dealing with the subject as a whole, not attempting further merely partial or temporising legislation. He very properly urges that the interests of many classes and a large number of people are affected, that their interests are not always identical and that a full and fair consideration of all interested parties is demanded. That the present copyright system is a highly technical one Mr. Solberg largely attributes to its uneven development by means of many separate enactments, dealing with particular matters framed to meet special exigencies. As a consequence, as he shows, valuable rights have come to depend upon exact compliance with statutory formalities which have in reality nothing to do with the equitable rights involved. American courts have felt called upon to construe the copyright statutes with great strictness, with the result that the defence of literary or artistic property against infringement may be rendered defective, by reason of failure to have fully complied with purely arbitrary requirements. A late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, quoted by the Registrar, is to the effect that copyright was lost upon the books of two of America's most venerated authors by reason of variances in the printed notices of copyright and inability to prove the deposit of copies of the periodical originally containing the works in question, a characteristic illustration, writes Mr. Solberg, of the failure to secure to the author or his family that certain compensation for valuable literary production which was intended by the Federal Legislature.

In the report of his department, which is embodied in the volume issued by the Congress Librarian, the Registrar has much more to say of the difficulties of securing the protection of literary and artistic property. He condemns the copyright legislation, now in force, as too inflexible to meet the needs of the present age of great material development, as being difficult of interpretation, application and admiration, and on the ground that textual contradictions and inconsistences abound. Not only so, but the interpolation of the provisions of the amendatory Acts into those of the Revised Statutes is frequently the cause of difficulty and doubt. Embarrassing questions also arise in relation to importation under the involved provisions, which have led to conflicting opinions by the law authorities. Moreover the interests of literary and artistic producers are not guaranteed, as they should be, and issues of practical importance which often arise between authors and publishers cannot readily be met. Attempts have been made, as has been stated, to remedy defects, but Mr. Solberg shows us that the drafting of the texts of the various copyright enactments has not been successful. In some places there is incompleteness, in others the phraseology is confusing and even conflicting. Indeed, the Attorney-General of the United States, when called upon for an opinion concerning some provisions of the copyright law, after quoting the stipulation of the statutes relating thereto, remarked: "Under this kind of legislation it is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to what Congress really did intend by it." By an enactment of March 1891, protection, in some measure, was extended to the works of authors who are citizens or subjects of any State or nation in behalf of whose citizens a proclamation by the President has been issued, A few continental countries and some South American States are still not included, and the question has been raised whether a citizen of one of these countries, not yet included in a copyright proclamation, may, as the assignee of a qualified author, demand copyright registration as a proprietor. It is also sometimes asked whether work of a foreign author, citizen of some other country, included in the copyright arrangements, can be protected by a claim to copyright in the United States on behalf of the qualified assignee as proprietor. And Mr. Solberg again impresses upon Congress the importance of having such questions as these settled by direct and explicit statements in the copyright statutes.

The subject of international copyright relations comes the under consideration in Mr. Solberg's representation. He sets forth that the Act of March 1891 removed from the copyright statutes the words which confined the protection, secured thereunder, to citizens or residents of the United States, while the thirteenth section of that Act provided that the citizens of any foreign State which permits citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens may, by Presidential proclamation, be given the privileges of American copyright law. The effect is that citizens of the United States, so far as they are able to comply with all the provisions of the laws in force in any or all of the countries specified, may claim the protection afforded by American copyright laws and that the citizens of any of those countries may obtain the protection afforded by American copyright statutes in so far as they are able to comply explicitly with all the stipulations of those statutes. This does not imply unquestioned accession to the benefits conferred by the statutes of either country. Thus, Mr. Solberg gives us an example, in Great Britain a painting, drawing or photograph can only be registered for copyright protection if the author thereof be a British subject or a resident within the dominions of the British Crown, conditions which would ordinarily debar the United States from obtaining protection for their artistic productions. And on the other hand the United States' laws require in the case of a photograph that the two copies to be deposited "shall be printed from negatives made within the limits of the United States"—a stipulation which the British photographer finds difficult of fulfilment. Inequalities of exchange are numerous and remarkable. Still the trend of copyright in America is towards a more extended area of protection by means of international reciprocal arrangements and the simplification or abolition of formalities. While many foreign countries now give copyright to citizens of the United States on substantially the same basis as to their own subjects, practically the uncertainty as to just what is necessary to be done in order to secure protection prevents American literary and artistic producers from taking advantage of the privileges accorded. If Mr. Solberg and Mr. Putnam have their way, a vast improvement will be effected at a very early date in the interests of both the American and the foreigner. We wish them luck as reformers.

CHINESE PROMISE AND PRACTICE.

THE Empress Dowager of China seems to adequately maintain her reputation. Memories of the Imperial Reform Edicts which preceded the Boxer outbreak and her Majesty's later "crocodile tears" are recalled by the discrepancy between recent imperial decrees and imperial practice. The Dowager Empress will celebrate her seventieth birthday in November, but in the present condition of the Empire she has given orders that there is to be none of the customary feasting. Moved by the plight of her subjects suffering the horrors of war in Manchuria, and of rebellion and distress in Kwangsi, she has forbidden the Viceroys and officials to send her presents or to come to Peking to do her homage. At the same time the native papers are girding at the Imperial Dowager because of her personal extravagance. Much of the money raised by exceptional measures in the various provinces for the army re-organization has gone to gratify her Majesty's passion for motor cars and other luxuries, while money is being lavishly expended on the beautifying of the new palaces at Peking. Moreover, it is urged against her that in gratification of her personal vanity. the Empress has sent to the St. Louis Exhibition a costly picture of herself enclosed in a frame of ebony and sandal wood inlaid with mother of pearl and talc. What permanent good, ask the commercial classes, can result from this expenditure? Much better would it have been, declare her critics, if the money had been spent on sending to America specimens of China's industries; and with some lack of chivalry they assert that the people of the West have no desire to see her counterfeit presentment. The straitened condition of the Chinese finances is acknowledged by the Empress, and by way of reform and economy the abolition of various posts has been decreed. The posts of Hoppos or Customs Superintendents of Canton and Huaian were to be done away with, and the lucrative posts of Superintendents of Silk Factories at Suchau and Nanking were to be amalgamated. Other useless and expensive offices were also to be extinguished.

But reform in China has its humorous aspect when it does not take the drastic course of decapitation. The post of Hoppo of Canton, formerly one of the most lucrative in the Empire, is still a desirable one, and its "abolition" has taken the form of dismissing the holder and merging its functions and revenues in the hands of the provincial viceroy. There is no saving of expense, but on the contrary an increase of the Canton viceroy's perquisites. While professions are made of reform, honest administration receives no encouragement Prince Su who, by enlightened control of the Peking octroi, increased the revenue threefold, has been removed from his post to make way for Prince Ching and the old corruption again. Prince Ching as President of the Wai-wu-pu has had a great deal to do with the drafting of the recent decrees, a fact which, more than aught else, raises suspicion of their sincerity. Another of the counsellors of honest administration and co-framer of the decrees is Na Tung who has recently made a considerable profit for himself over a pretty piece of jobbery. Prince Su held the post of Director of Public Works, but was much too honest for a Chinese official. He commissioned an English engineer to carry out a scheme of road improvement at a total cost of 28,000 dollars. Prince Su was removed from his post and Na Tung a repentant Boxer leader was installed in his place and next to Prince Ching is the most powerful member of the Wai-wu-pu. Na Tung got rid of the English engineer and gave the work to two ill-paid Chinese proteges of his own. The result is that the road work has cost fifty thousand dollars, is badly constructed and improperly drained, and the width of the road is but half that projected by Prince Su. The balance between the actual cost and the amount allotted for the work is the profit of Na Tung and his friends. The difference between the practice and the precept of these official Chinese "reformers" would be amusing, were it not tragic for the mass of the people. There are the edicts and there are the imperturbable officials, sincerely determined, "from the teeth outwards," that they shall be carried out. Above all, there is the Imperial Dowager in regard to whose sincerity it is yet difficult to decide, Whether she be but a cynical old lady who understands the value of platitudes or a much tried and victimised person cannot be determined. In herself she stands for the inscrutability of China; albeit those who profess to know her best, most certainly condemn her.

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL.

Within a few years, writes a correspondent, the growing national feeling of Australia will have found expression in an ideal capital city to be erected on a site that is at present a wilderness. The terms of the Commonwealth Constitution require that the national city shall be built in New South Wales, but not within a hundred miles of Sydney. The Federal Parliament, as we have already stated, has chosen a site at Dalgety in the south-east corner of New South Wales, and twenty-nine miles away from any existing railway. The site, however, is eminently suitable for an ideal city. It is situated in undulating country of great productivity 2,650 feet above sea level, so that a cool climate is assured, and it is on the banks of the Snowy River, a snow-fed stream of great volume, providing ample water power for all the motive force required for the future national city. Magnificent views with the Snowy Mountains as a back ground are obtainable. Ample building material is available on the spot, and railway connection can be made at a cost of £142,000. At present the country is only a sheep walk, but within the next few months active preparations for building will be commenced. The Federal Parliament desires to acquire from the State of New South Wales nine-hundred square miles as federal territory with access to the sea, and it has already been decided that whatever area is acquired not a single acre is to be sold, but is to remain for all time the property of the nation. Already the initial steps have been taken to get the best available advice, that the experience of the world suggests, as to the plans and designs for the new city. Only about £500,000 will be spent at first, but as the years go by, additional funds will be voted until the original plan, which is to be chosen as the result of a competition open to the whole world, has been completed.

THE proposal to adopt a standard time for India, on which we commented some time ago, when the scheme was sent to local Governments, has been unfavourably reported upon by both the Bombay Port Trust and the local Chamber of Commerce, each body preferring that the present geographical system shall be adhered to in Bombay.

ACCORDING to news from North-West Persia (dated early in July) Northern Persia was suffering seriously from the war in the Far East, as Russia, the best market, for Persian dried fruit, rice, skins, cotton and flax, was unable to import these commodities, even when they were offered under cost-price. This state of affairs also injured the export of Russian goods to Persia, while in addition the cholera outbreak, now happily over, crippled the whole trading community while it lasted.

THE Directorate of the Roumanian Steamship Company decided, according to the report of the Austro-Hungarian Consul at Constanza, to instal in all their steamers machines for the distillation of sea-water, and thus render the latter available for use in the ships' boilers. As a sequence of the use of petroleum for fuel, there has been a large increase in the quantity of water used, and the owners were obliged to utilise much of their cargo space for its carriage. By the introduction of the distilling machines, this disadvantage will be avoided and cargo will again take the place of water. In this way, the cost of the machines, about 20,000 francs, will soon be made good.

IT is really too bad that Mr. Balfour should be tracked on the golf-links and his play criticised with eagle's eye, for all the world as if he were a professional, writes a London paper. Even a Prime Minister may have his holiday, and he should be allowed to play as badly (or as well) as he pleases (or can). Still, we cannot help smiling to read that "Mr. Balfour was rather weak in his driving but played a fairly accurate short game." That seems to fit in so very well with his political style, for none of us contest his skill at playing what is fitly described as the "short game." But perhaps these descriptive accounts of his golf do not matter, since he never reads the newspapers.

THE motor-car, it is alleged, has played havoc with farming on Long Island this season, but it would take a clever man to guess the causal connexion, writes a home paper. The roads of this attractive neighbour to New York have long been a favourite haunt of the millionaire, and not long ago there was an outcry concerning the danger of the "devil-wagon" to general traffic. The local farmer, however, has hit upon an excellent plan for turning this public curse into a private benefit. Almost every tiller of the soil, it is alleged, has got himself appointed a "deputy," with the right of holding up any motor-car that exceeds the legal rate of speed and claiming from the public treasury a reward of 25dols. for each capture. At a recent trial one deputy admitted that he had already made 500dols. in this way this summer. Bona-fide agriculture is consequently in disrepute. Why toil over corn and potatoes and squash, when it is a much more profitable occupation to sit by the road-side with a stop-watch?

THAT is a curious story which comes from Rome about a cope which is said to have been stolen from the Cathedral of Ascoli, and now alleged to be in the possession of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, says a Home paper. Signor Luca Beltrami has written a letter in the course of which he insists that, as the possessor of the cope knows it to have been stolen, it is his moral duty to give it up. As, however, he has not done so, Signor Beltrami suggests that a national subscription to repurchase the cope should be opened, and he himself offers to head the list with a donation of £200. For our part, if the facts are as stated, we cannot believe that Mr. Pierpont Morgan will wish to retain a cope which has actually been stolen. One can imagine a case in which an innocent purchaser could not afford to give up his purchase without being reimbursed; but this is obviously not a case of the kind. We are confident that if and when Signor Beltrami proves the cope to be stolen goods, it will at once be restored to its rightful place in the Cathedral.

CURIOUS scenes were witnessed at the second Celtic concert at Carnarvon. Lord Castletown led to the platform Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., who had just arrived from London for the purpose of manifesting his personal interest in and sympathy with the congress. The crowd rose to greet him, and called for a speech. As the crowd would not be denied, he proceeded to deliver a short address, but a member of the audience loudly protested against such interference with the concert programme. A woman struck the protester with an umbrella, and Mr. Lloyd-George, after a few words of congratulation to the meeting sat down. At the close of the concert a pianist played the opening bars of "God Save the King." Loud murmurs of protest arose, and an Irish delegate threw down his chair and walked out, and some members of the committee left the platform.

FRENZIED FINANCE.

THE ROCKEFELLER SYSTEM OF "DOLLAR-MAKING."

How the Standard Oil "system" creates myriad millions of dollars from absolute vacancy and transfers them into current coin is the theme of Mr. Thomas W. Lawson's latest exposure of the Rockefeller group in the September number of "Everybody's Magazine" of New York.

It is done, writes H. B. T. in the "Daily Express," by a process as illegal as the acts of the men who, with moulds and dies, counterfeit coins in secrecy and place bad money in circulation.

Mr. Lawson was once known as the Copper King. He worked in close personal touch with the Standard Oil magnates, helped unconsciously to engineer their colossal copper swindle, and is now revealing their heartless and vicious methods.

The magnate of magnates in the process of financial counterfeiting is John D. Rockefeller. He was not born after the usual manner of men. No humanity went to his fathering or mothering. Midas and Mammon beat him into the shape of life on the anvil of Vulcan. Like Mammon, his life has been one intense gulping lust of greed. Like Midas, everything he touched has turned to gold.

His physical failing is the absence of a stomach that will do its digestive duty; his moral fault an utter absence of the bowels of pity and mercy. He is the richest man in the world, but he will leave it one of the poorest. For when the balance between the good and the evil that he has done is struck, the evil scale will send the good sky-high.

MILLIONS FROM NOTHING.

Tight-lipped, heavy-nosed, grim-eyed—his face is that of a miser. It was this man who first conceived the idea of making millions out of nothing. He set himself the daring task of getting the savings of the people of the United States under his control, so that he and his might annex as much of them as was possible. Here is Mr. Lawson's crisp summary of that stupendous design:—

"Standard Oil" (in other words, John D. Rockefeller) was the first to practically apprehend that, a large proportion of all the moneys in circulation which belong to the people or the Government being in the custody of national and savings banks and trust and insurance companies, it would only be necessary for a set of men to obtain control of sufficient of the principal national and savings banks and trust and insurance companies to control practically unlimited amounts of such funds, and thus be able to absolutely make dollars at will.

The system, adopted from the first and never varied in all the great concern's history, was as follows:—

(1) To use the money in the banks and other institutions to aquire properties.

(2) To consolidate these properties on an inflated basis.

(3) To sell them to the people, who in reality owned them, inasmuch as it was with their money that had been acquired.

(4 By stock-market tickery, to scare the people into reselling them at prices vastly lower than those they had paid.

THE "MAKING" OF DOLLARS.

To carry out these schemes of internal aggrandisation, it was essential that Rockefeller agents should penetrate the most secret offices of the Government. This is Mr. Lawson's trite account of the proceeding:—

When "Standard Oil" had gathered into its net sufficient of the important private institutions of finance there still remained the Federal Government the largest handler of money in the country. It was not hard for "Standard Oil" to introduce its expert votaries into the United States Treasury, and thus to steer the millions of the nation into the banks subject to the Rockefeller control. This accomplished, the structure was complete, and the process of making dollars proceeded on a magnificent scale.

Mr. Lawson explains very clearly what he means by the phrase "making dollars."

There exists to-day, he states, uncontrolled in the hands of a set of men a power to make dollars from nothing. That function of dollar-making which the people believe is vested in their Government alone, and only exercised under the law for their own benefit, is actually being secretly exercised on an enormous scale by a few private individuals for their own personal benefit.

Throughout the country to-day we have all grown accustomed to the spectacle of men who, poor yesterday, to-day display more dollars than the kings and queens of olden times controlled. In flaunting this money these men proudly boast, "We made all this in a night and are going to multiply it five or fifty-fold to-morrow night."

The stupendous deal over the Copper Trust, which is the basis of Mr. Lawson's revelations, shows in concrete form the dollars in the process of manufacture by the million. In one day thirty-six million dollars, equivalent to £7,200,000, sterling, were made.

FOOLING THE PUBLIC.

In this particular deal the great John D. Rockefeller did not participate directly. The system he had created did the work, and the two chief acters were Henry H. Rogers and William Rockefeller. They bought copper properties from their owners for £7,800,000 But not a penny of this great sum did they have to pay out. The sellers of the mines had the money placed to their credit at one of the Rockefeller-controlled banks on the distinct understanding that they were not to touch it before a given date. This date was to coincide with the public flotation of the trust or Amalgamated Copper Company as it was called.

A low rate of interest was promised them, and then the bank immediately loaned the £7,800,000 to Mr. Rogers and Mr. William Rockefeller at the same rate of interest. The Rockefellers had thus got into their hands £7,800,000 of public money for nothing. This was the first act in the play. The next was the formation of the Amalgamated Copper Company—in accordance with the notorious laws of New Jersey—by a number of lawyers and a bevy of the Rockefeller office boys and clerks in a room in the Rockefeller building. These office boys and clerks became the directors and officers of the new trust.

One of these office boys or clerks "purchased" the entire capital stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company, which in a few minutes expanded from the original £7,800,000 to £15,000,000. Then came a declaration, still by the office boys and clerks, that there was £15,000,000 in the Amalgamated Copper Company's treasury. The next step was a resolution that "the said £15,000,000 shall be used in the purchase of certain stocks and properties, and said certain stocks and properites shall be the same stocks and properties previously purchased by Mr. Rogers and William Rockefeller, and now owned by the D."

FROM PAPER TO CASH.

The people of the United States thus were actual debtors of the Rockefellers to the extent of £15,000,000 cash—a transaction which only cost the Rockefellers stamp duties an office expenses. Allowing for the payment of the £7,800,000 purchase money, they were therefore making a profit of £7,200,000 and the extra money on such stock as was sold at a premium.

This was still a paper profit. It was soon to be a cash profit. When the time came for purchasers of the stock to repay the bank the money they had borrowed to purchase the stock, the Rockefeller agents had got to work in Wall-street. Their unfettered power soon sent Amalgamated stocks tumbling headlong down, and when the purchasers had to sell the stock to pay the bank they found that the highest price they could secure was £6 12s. a share. The Rockefellers, of course, had the full amount the bank had loaned, namely, over £15,000,000, and the lowest estimate of their profit was thus £7,200,000.

Mr. Lawson carries the story still further:—

If we suppose (he states) for a moment that the "Standard Oil," after repurchasing the stock at £6 12s. per share, at a later date repeated the operation of selling it for £20 a share, it will be seen that "Standard Oil" would thereby make an additional £10,000,000 as absolutely as though they had been allowed to coin it.

ADVANCE ON MUKDEN

JAPANESE TURNING MOVE.

THE RUSSIAN COMMAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

General Kuropatkin telegraphs that the Japanese are preparing for an extensive turning movement to the eastward of Mukden.

Several attempts have been made to capture the Kaotulin Pass twelve miles north-east of Beniaputze, but were repulsed.

Fighting is proceeding in the Hun Valley eastwards of Mukden.

It appears that General Kuropatkin and General Grippenberg have an equal footing and both are under Admiral Alexieff.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Russian cruiser Terek has arrived at Lisbon.

The Madrid "Espana" states that the Terek's treatment at Las Palmas was due to the British Ambassador semi-officially giving the Spanish Government to understand that Great Britain would protest against the utilization of Spanish territory as a base for harassing British commerce. The coaling of the Terek had already begun and was then stopped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT 27.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London 26th September states that the Tsar, in his letter to General Grippenberg, says that the latter will follow general directions of the Commander-in-Chief. Some of the papers here and in Paris interpret this as meaning Admiral Alexeieff and believe that in position and authority General Grippenberg will be the equal of General Kuropatkin.

THE ARABIA AT SHANGHAI.

NEWS FROM VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE German steamer Arabia, chartered by the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Company, which was captured by the Vladivostock squadron on the 22nd ult., arrived at Woosung late on Sunday morning, came up to the Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company's wharf in the lower reach on Monday morning, and was to leave again for Japan in the early hours of Tuesday, says the "North China Herald" of the 2nd inst. She came to Shanghai direct from Vladivostock and by courtesy of Messrs. Carlowitz and Co. (the agents here) and Capt. Rogers, a representative of this paper, was able to glean from those who came down on her something of her experiences and of the present condition of affairs in Vladivostock.

The Arabia, which is a 2,808-ton steamer, sailed from Portland on the 3rd of July with a cargo consigned to Yokohama and Hongkong. She had arrived within 140 miles of Yokohama when she fell in with the three Russian cruisers who were just then very active in the vicinity of Tokio Bay. Ordered to stop she received a Russian lieutenant on board, and on the nature of her cargo being signalled to the Admiral on the Rossia, a prize crew of five officers and forty two men was sent on board her to conduct her to Vladivostock, while 14 of her Chinese crew were taken on board the cruisers. She touched at Korsakoff on Saghalien, and communication with Vladivostock having made it apparent that the coast was clear of Japanese vessels, she was taken across to the Russian port, arriving there on the 28th July. After three days the captain, crew and passengers (white) were allowed to go ashore and they seem to have been well treated and suffered no hardship. The Prize Court sat on the 2nd inst., and its eventual award confiscated the 20,000 barrels of flour and seventy-one railway car bodies on board as contraband. The rest of the cargo and the vessel itself were released.

While the Arabia was at Vladivostock the blue-funnel liner Calchas, captured on the 9th inst., was brought in, and it is instructive to learn that the flour and timber, which formed part of her cargo, were confiscated at once, without waiting for the decision of the Prize Court; that decision had not been formally rendered when the Arabia left Vladivostock. The Calchas also had 90 bags of mail for Japan. These were captured with her and have now been brought down to Shanghai by the Arabia, and will be taken on to Japan. Altogether during the time the Arabia was in dock five prizes were in Vladivostock harbour—the Allanton, the Calchas, a small Japanese schooner and another small vessel. The captain and crew of the German steamer Thea which was sunk about the same time as the Knight Commander, were put on board the Arabia and have now been brought on to Shanghai by her. The Thea, it may be mentioned, was loaded with fish-manure and was sunk by seven shells, without any attempt at capture. She had eight days' coal supply on board and might therefore have been navigated to Vladivostock.

At the Russian port the war has not made many changes as yet. Two trains were running daily each way on the railway line; Viceroy Alexeieff was back there again: and the town full of officers and troops. The band concerts were going on as usual. Meat and flour were cheap enough, supplies being plentiful, but sugar is up to sixty kopeks a pound and cigars are scarcely purchasable.

Before the Arabia left, the Rossia and Gromoboi came in from their last disastrous expedition, and although our informants did not get a close inspection of them, they saw enough to wonder that the cruisers ever reached Vladivostock at all. They were in pitiably wrecked condition and it will be some weeks before they can be fit to go raiding again.

The voyage down to Shanghai was smooth and uneventful. No man-of-war was passed the whole way

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IRISH "DEVOLUTION."

The New Home Rule.

UNIONIST REFORMERS' SCHEME.

LONDON SEPT. 26.

The Irish Reform Association's new league composed of leading Irish Unionists of which Lord Dunraven is President and which aims at a greater measure of self-government, has drafted a scheme amounting to administrative Home Rule, providing an Irish expenditure of six millions annually to be entrusted to a special Irish semi-elective financial Council; also the creation of a special representative body to deal with purely Irish business.

The scheme has created much interest.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

President Roosevelt Convener.

It is authoritatively stated at Washington that President Roosevelt will not await the conclusion of the war but will call a Hague Conference early in 1905.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

Improvement Maintained.

THE LATEST BULLETINS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

This evening's bulletin states that although Lady Curzon is not yet out of danger, the improvement has been maintained throughout the day.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

Last evening's bulletin states that on the whole Lady Curzon's strength has been maintained during the day, but her condition is still critical.

The newspapers state that oxygen is still administered, but is less required and her Ladyship is taking nourishment better.

Lord Curzon left the Castle for the first time yesterday since his wife's illness, going for a walk.

His Lordship looks very pale and careworn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, SEPT 27.

The following telegram was despatched yesterday to Lord Curzon by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce: "The Committee and members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are deeply grieved by Lady Curzon's illness and hope for her speedy recovery."

The following reply has been received from Lord Curzon to a telegram sent him by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—"Very grateful for kind message."

Babu Nolin Behari Sircar, Sheriff of Calcutta, sent the following telegram to Lord Curzon, on the 26th instant:—"The citizens of all classes are deeply concerned at Lady Curzon's illness and are praying for her speedy recovery."

Lord Curzon replied as follows on the same date:—"I am deeply moved by your kind inquiry. First faint improvement to-day."

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 27.

At a reading of the Sreeman Mahabharata on Sunday morning in the Aryadharmabodhini Sabha, Bangalore, Sir Krishnamurti presided and more than 1,500 residents attended. The whole assembly, offered prayers and invoked the blessings of the Almighty for the speedy recovery of Lady Curzon and their Excellencies early return to India.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BLACK WATCH vs. WELSH FUSILIERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

The second ties in the semi-finals were played to-day between the Black Watch and the Welsh Fusiliers resulting in a good exciting game in the presence of crowds of spectators. The ground and weather were perfect. The Black Watch commenced operation attacking, but did not have it all their own way. Play at first was inclined to be wild with high kicking, but settled down and good passing was witnessed chiefly from the Welsh left wing and Highlanders right backs both ends being kept busy. Both the goal-keepers stoped some warm shots with difficulty. Half time thus ended without any score. The ball going again, it was anybody's game, both sides attacking vigorously. Play was fast chiefly on the Highlanders' side who had several shaves of scoring until the last eight minutes when the Welsh assumed the offensive almost scoring twice. The Highlanders then recovered and resumed the attack and within two minutes of time the Highlanders left forwards headed the leather into the net thus scoring one and only goal of the match, thus coming off victorious after a most exciting game.

The finals between the Black Watch and the North Staffords will be played on Friday.

CAMPS OF EXERCISE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

All orders connected with Camps of Exercise in the coming cold weather will be issued by the respective Commands this year. The allotments for the purpose have already been made by Head-Quarters.

SURGEON GENERAL LONG IN SIMLA.

Surgeon-General Long, has arrived in Simla and will stay here for a week or two.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener will attend his Staff College Dinner at the United Service Club to-morrow evening.

THE TIBET MISSION.

THE EXPEDITION'S RETURN.

LAMAS SPEED THE PARTING.

GYANTSE, SEPTEMBER 27.

Lhassa, 24th instant, via Gyantse:—We left Lhassa yesterday. On the afternoon of the 22nd instant, the Amban and Shapes paid ceremonial visits to Colonel Younghusband and General Macdonald, and the Te Rinpoche, the leading Lama of Tibet, presented General Macdonald with a Buddha head, and, passing his hands over him in blessing, expressed his thankfulness that General Macdonald had spared the monasteries and respected the religion of the country. He also made several speeches appreciative of General Macdonald's clemency and moderation, and offered a prayer for his safe journey.

The Te Rinpoche is a benign and cultured priest, and during the negotiations proved himself the most courteous and resonable of the Lamas in discretion and good sense, in a country where these qualities are rare.

The Shapes and the Nepal Resident erected a booth a mile outside Lhassa, and entertained the passing officers to tea and cheroots. The utmost good feeling prevailed.

Colonel Younghusband is due at Simla on the 16th, to meet Lord Ampthill. He leaves the main body to-morrow, and makes double marches.

We are due at the Ferry on the 26th instant, and at Gyantse on or about the 9th proximo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following personnel are detailed for duty on board the s. s. Aveca:—Captain P. C. Douglass R.A.M.C. (in Medical Charge), Captain W. M. Power, R.A.M.C. 1st Class Assistant Surgeon W. I. R. Hart (in Sub-Medical Charge) 4th Class Assistant Surgeon F. A. Burgin.

POONA FLOWER SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 27.

The Poona Flower Show was opened this afternoon by H. E. Lord Lamington. A large and fashionable gathering assembled. The Show was quite up to the average. There was keen competition.

In table decorations arranged by ladies the first prize was won by Mrs. Barry, second prize by Mrs. Cadell and the third prize by Mrs. Cleveland. A special prize was given to Mrs. Birtee.

For table decoration arranged by servants, the first prize was given to Mrs. Hill's peon, second prize to the Government House mallee, third prize to the Club of Western India.

For cut flowers class roses were not so good as there was not sufficient rain. Dahallias were excellent. Bouquets and vases of flowers were very numerous and beautiful. Messrs. Cama Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rosia and Captain Curtis got most of the prizes in cut flowers.

For baskets of cut flowers arranged by ladies, the first prize was given to Mrs. Norman, 2nd prize to Mrs. Mathie and 3rd prize to Miss Walker.

For vases of flowers arranged by ladies, first prize was given to Miss Carroll, 2nd prize to Miss Westmer and 3rd to Mrs. Furris.

For hand bouquets arranged by ladies, first prize was awarded to Miss Carvalho, 2nd to Miss Bailey and 3rd to Miss S. Padamjee.

For bunches of wild flowers, the first prize was given to Mrs Norman, 2nd to Miss Walker and 3rd to Miss Wiseman.

For special exhibits, prize was given to Mr. Mahalakmibal for rare and valuable plants from Bombay.

For bicycle decoration, first prize was given to Mrs. Norman, 2nd to Mrs. Marshall and 3rd to Miss Wiseman.

POONA RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

In the Racquet Tournament singles handicap Mr. Poston R. H. A. beat Mr. Tomkinson, 1st Royal Dragoons by 2 to 1.

In the finals Poston beat Captain Lambert 28th Lancers, by 3 to 0.

POONA OPEN POLO.

The finals of the Poona Open Polo Tournament was played this afternoon between the Scouts and the 33rd Light Cavalry,

The Scouts at the commencement scored one goal, four subsidiaries and the Cavalry nil. After that, due to a heavy downpour, play had to break off till another day.

GOVERNOR'S CUP DAY IN POONA.

To-morrow is the Governor's Cup day. A Cup luncheon will be held by the Western India Club, H. E. Lord Lamington presiding. After luncheon His Excellency will drive in state to the race course to witness for running the Cup and thence will leave the race course in state and will drive to the city and proceed to Ganeshkhind.

SURAT NOTES.

CHARGES AGAINST A SUB-JUDGE.

THE Commission appointed by the Government to enquire into the charges of corruption, etc, against Mr. Jivanlal Mohanlal Shukal, late Subordinate Judge at Borsad, in the Kaira district, opened the enquiry here on the 22nd instant, writes our Surat correspondent. Mr. H. L. Harvey, I.C.S., the District and Sessions Judge, is appointed Commissioner, Mr. Manilal Bhagubhai, Government Public Prosecutor at Kaira, appears for the Government, and Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas Vakil, a well-known member of the local bar, represents the defendant. Ex-Sub Judge Mr. Shukal is charged on twelve different counts of corruption, keeping false diaries, deciding cases against parties who were approached with a view to take bribes from them, but who refused the demands, employing an agent through whom bribes were taken, etc. The defendant on being asked denied knowledge of all these accusations. Mr. Shukal was Subordinate Judge at Borsad from August 1902 to July 1903, and is a native of Viramgam. During the incumbency of his office at Borsad, many petitions against him were sent to the Government. These were inquired into departmentally, and as the result, Government appointed a Commission, Chhotalal Chunilal, Treasury Karkun in the office of the Mamlatdar of Borsad, Bailiff Amukhan Hayatkhan, Samuel Ramdas clerk of the Sub Judge's Court, Harkhaji Keshavji, Head Master of the Borsad Mission School, Shivlal Khussi, and Mr. Mulchand Jeyang, the Sheriff of the Mamlatdar's Kacheri at Borsa, were examined as witnesses on Thursday and Saturday. The Commission was adjourned till Monday, the 26th instant. The inquiry is conducted in open Court.

The weather is fine, and there are no signs of further rain coming.

The plague is still raging in the city. The following figures of deaths from plague and the total daily mortality during the week speak for themselves:—

		Number of plague deaths.	Total number of deaths.
17th	Sept.	32	89
18th	Do.	44	105
19th	Do.	52	111
20th	Do.	48	94
21st	Do.	38	84
22nd	Do.	41	85
23rd	Do.	52	103
	Total	307	671

The Government High School has been closed for a period of one month from Thursday, the 22nd, on account of the plague in the city by the Head Master, Mr. Sajnal, in consultation with the Collector.

Mr. Bhimbhai Kuparam, Talukdari Settlement Officer, died at Ahmedabad on Friday last. Mr. Bhimbhai was the first native to be appointed to the high post of Talukdari Settlement Officer. Mr. Bhimbhai joined the service in 1863 as a clerk in the Collector's office at Surat, and rose to high offices. He worked twice, and for long periods, as personal assistant to the Director of Agriculture. But the conspicuous part which Mr. Bhimbhai played in the Crawford Case brought him to the front as a man of abilities and high character. His work in compiling the "Bombay Gazetteer" with Mr. Campbell was one of special merit and received the Government's mark of approval. In Surat, his native place, Mr. Bhimbhai served as Huzoor Deputy and Income Tax Collector from 1870 to 1895. During this period Mr. Bhimbhai had special opportunities to serve the cause of this city in a marked way. With Mr. F. S. P. Lely he worked zealously in the local Municipality to carry into execution the water-works' scheme and the introduction of the house and property tax, the latter measure putting him in great odium with the people. Mr. Bhimbhai served Government for the long period of forty one years. Work with him was a pleasure. His health had latterly much broken down and obliged him to go on short leave. But he joined again before he had regained any strength, with the result that he took to bed a fortnight ago, and eventually succumbed to the malady from which he was suffering. Mr. Bhimbhai's death has deprived the Government of an officer of high administrative abilities, force of character and integrity. He was considered to be an authority in matters of revenue, a province of work in which none of the members of the subordinate revenue service could be said to approach, much less excell him. Mr. Bhimbhai's death has cast a gloom over this city, in the welfare and advancement of which he had taken a conspicuous part. He was 58 years of age, and leaves behind him a large family.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNEY.

FIRST ROUND.

GYMKHANA vs. GLOUCESTER REGIMENT.

THE game last evening betwee the Bombay Gymkhana and Gloucesters in the first round of the Rugby Tournament was disappointing so far as the local team and its supporters were concerned. The Gloucesters completely out-played their opponents at every point of the game, though in fairness to the Gymkhana it should be stated that in the first half they played up pluckily, and but for the poor kicking and passing of their three quarters they would have quite held their own. As it was, they missed some good chances of scoring through their unfortunate habit of passing forward at critical moments and poor kicking. Their halves were completely over-shadowed by the rival pair and their forwards did not make the most of their opportunities of heeling out, a point of the game at which their opponents, [a heavier pack, were vastly superior. The Gloucesser forwards worked together better and being heavier carried the scrums with ease. In the loose the Gymkhana forwards were seen to better advantage, and time after time their dribbling tactics were of the greatest use to their side in gaining ground. The backs, however, had to play behind a beaten pact, and except for rare occasions never had a chance of showing their true form. Defective kicking and faulty tackling and passing were the prime factors in the easy defeat of the Gymkhana. The Gloucesters back division showed immeasurable superiority. Their three quarters in passing, running and tackling were brilliant and quite overshadowed the opposing quartette. Their halves were always on the ball and with the forwards heeling out well were able to feed the three quarters who were faster than their opponents.

THE GAME.

The game, although advertised to commence at 4-50, was not started until a quarter of an hour later. For the first ten minutes of the opening half, play was of a desultory nature each side attacking in turn without any advantage. A free kick to the Gloucesters followed shortly afterwards by one to the Gymkhana relieved pressure and, except that the Gloucester forwards carried most of the scrums, play at this stage was of a fairly even nature. From this point up to a few minutes before the whistle went for half time, the Gloucesters had the best of the exchanges, and keeping their opponents penned within the 25 flag gradually gained ground until a fine rush by the forwards enabled Prosser to ground the ball behind. The kick at goal was successfully negotiated by Holder. The Gymkhana woke up after this and just on half time Benton struggled across and gained a try for his side which, however, was not converted, Changing over

THE GLOUCESTERS LED

by a goal to a try and except for one or two brief periods kept their opponents penned within their "25" for the remainder of the game. The Gymkhana forwards occasionally broke away, but the pace, which was very fast, had begun to tell on them and they were rarely ever dangerous. The Gloucesters obtained four more tries; Frost, Russell, Morris and Ball getting across in the last twenty minutes. Holder successfully negotiated two of these, but the other two were charged down. The last try was obtained just on time and when the whistle went for no side the Gloucesters were three goals and two tries (21 points) to their opponents one try (3 points). Of the three quarters Holder and Berry showed up prominently for the victors, while Lieut. Foord the fastest man on the ground, put in some effective work. The halves, Lieut. Blyth and Private Russel, were very nippy and had a lot to do with the easy victory of their side. Of the forwards Prosser, Frost, Morris and Ball worked like Trojans. Result:—

GLOUCESTERS..... 3 Goals 2 Tries (21 pts.)
BOMBAY GYMKHANA..... 1 Try (3 points.)

The following were the teams:—

Bombay Gymkhana.—Back: Lieut. A. G. Barker; three quarter backs: A. M. Forrest, Lieut. J. G. Lecky, Lieut. J. D. Taylor, and G. P. Haddon half-backs: H. Blair and F. St. G. Gratwicke; forwards: H. M. Kendall, E. G. Montgomery, Lieut. W. B. Benton, Lieut. D. G. T. Sneyd, A. D. Shanks, Lieut. H. C. Dobbs, Lieut. Edmondson, and Lieut. Selby.

Gloucesters—Back: Lance Corporal Edward; three-quarter backs: Lieut. Foord, Private Holder, Private Berry, and Private Master: half-backs: Lieut. Blyth and Private Russell: Forwards: Sergt. Ball, Lc. Corpl. Frost, Private Gumston, Private Morris, Private Parsons, Private Murray, Private Whitworth and Private Prosser.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE annual Bombay golf week commenced on Monday with a two days' scratch competition against "Bogey".

Golf in Bombay is played under considerable difficulties, which is no doubt one of the reasons that it never attracts players from outside to play in "the week."

On the present occasion the usual difficulties were increased, for in the middle of the match a circus was erected, on the second green, one of the best on the course and a new green had to be made at a moment's notice, which necessarily proved very rough.

The "Colonel's" score was put at 39 for the first day and 40 for the second, which though somewhat low, should not have proved insuperable to some of our crack players, especially with the greens in their present good condition.

The Rev. L. M. Haslope with "one down" put in the best score the first day, followed by Messrs. Coombs, Brand, Don and Fischer with "3 down." In the second round Mr. Haslope went off his game, as did Messrs. Coombs, Brand and Fischer, whilst Messrs. Greig, Aitken and Duxbury improved on their previous day's play, all coming in "one down."

Messrs. Aitken and Greig tie for first prize with 4 down, and Messrs. Don and Duxbury tie for third prize with 5 down.

Mr. Don had bad luck or he would have tied with the winners, but just failing to hole a put for a win at one hole, he, without thinking, knocked his ball in with his foot instead of with his club, thus losing instead of halving the hole.

The following are the scores:—

	1st Round	2nd Round	Total
F. H. Greig	3 down	1 down	4 down
R. Aitken	3 down	1 down	4 down
B. H. Duxbury	4 down	1 down	5 down
R. A. Don	2 down	3 down	5 down
F. L. Muir	4 down	2 down	6 down
J. Carnegie	4 down	2 down	6 down
D. H. Brand	2 down	5 down	7 down
A. L. S. Roberts	3 down	5 down	8 down
E. E. Coombs	2 down	7 down	9 down

The others were 10 or more down, or put in no cards.

THE stampede of horses at Southampton during the manœuvres originated in an accident. It appears that a horse of the 8th Hussars broke a leg, and a veterinary surgeon shot the animal as it stood in the horse lines. The flash and report so terrified the remainder of the horses that they dashed through the camp, trampling down tents filled with sleeping men and fleeing over the country. Some made their way through the Hussars' camp, communicating panic to the horses there, and they joined in the stampede. Over a thousand animals broke away, and the result was most disastrous. Many fell, breaking their legs and necks, while several were injured by barbed wire fences and the ironshod picket pegs which they carried off with them. One drove of about 200 dashed towards the sea and plunged into the water by the harbour. Men in boats put out and sent in as many as possible, the landing-stages having to be broken down to get the horses ashore. Several animals were drowned. Only three out of 500 8th Hussar horses remained. Twenty animals were reported dead.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of his Excellency the Governor's tour in the Southern Mahratta Country and visit to Bombay in October, by special train (Railway Time):—

October 1st, Saturday—Leave Poona at 10-15 p m.
October 2nd, Sunday—Arrive Miraj at 7-10 a m; leave Miraj at 7-30 a m; arrive Kolhapur at 8-55 a m
October 3rd, Monday—Leave Kolhapur at 11-0 p m
October 4th, Tuesday—Arrive Gokak at 4-30 a m
October 5th, Wednesday—Leave Gokak. Dhupdal at about 4-30 a m; arrive Belgaum at 7-30 a m
October 6th Thursday—Stop.
October 7th, Friday—Leave Belgaum at 5-20 p m; arrive Londa at 7-30 p m; leave Londa at 7-22 p m arrive Nagargali at 8-40 p m.
October 8th, Saturday—Stop.
October 9th, Sunday—Leave Nagargali at 10-30 p m; arrive Londa at 11-15 p m; leave Londa at 11-20 p m.
October 10th, Monday—Arrive Dharwar at 3-0 a m.
October 11th, Tuesday—Leave Dharwar at 3-30 p m; arrive Hubli at 4-0 p m; Leave Hubli at 10-0 p m; arrive Cadag for Gold Mines at Midnight.
October 12th, Wednesday—Leave Cadag at 9-0 p m
October 13th, Thursday—Arrive Bijapur at 7-30 a m
October 14th, Friday and 15th Saturday—Stop
October 16th, Sunday—Leave Bijapur at 11-0 a m; arrive Hotgi at 2-5 p m; leave Hotgi at 3-57 p m; arrive Poona at 10-5 p m; leave Poona at 10-30 p m
October 17th, Monday—Arrive Bombay at 6-0 a m; Secretariat; Leave Bombay at 11-30 p m;
October 18th, Tuesday—Arrive Poona at 6-50 a m; leave Poona; 7-20 a m; Arrive Wathar at 1-34 p m; leave Wathar 2-30 p m; arrive Mahableshwar at 8-0 p m.

His Excellency the Governor will be accompanied by Lt.-Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I. C. S. Private Secretary, Captain J. G. Greig, A.-D.-C., and Captain E. H. Bayford, A.-D.-C.

CHARGES AGAINST PORT TRUST EMPLOYES.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department again charged Framji Rattonji Surveyor, Assistant Engineer in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, Dorabji Nusserwanji Kaka, a timekeeper, in the employ of the Port Trust and Edulji Fakirji Marker, a turn-cock in the employ of the Port Trust, with theft of twenty-eight iron frames valued at Rs. 28, the property of the Bombay Port Trust. The second accused was further charged with committing forgery by entering in the muster roll and pay abstracts of the Port Trust for the month of August last the names of certain individuals, as being present at work during that month, well knowing that they were not so and thereby inducing the Trust to pay them money. The first accused was charged with aiding and abetting the second accused in the commission of the offence. The first two accused were also charged with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the Trust to pay sums of money. Mr. Jehangir Nimuchwalla, Solicitor, appeared for the first accused. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, for the second and third accused. Mr. Yorke-Smith, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings.

Mr. Yorke-Smith at the outset informed the Court that he had been instructed by the Port Trustees to watch the case.

The Magistrate: You do not want to conduct the case.

Mr. Yorke-Smith said he had received no information or materials to do so from the Port Trustees. The Police took this case in their hands without giving the Port Trustees any information and without having made any inquiry from them so that the Trustees were quite in the dark as to what materials were in the hands of the police. He had no instructions at present to conduct the case.

Superintendent Sloane said it was not correct to say that the Trustees were not in possession of the facts of the case. So far as verbal information was concerned, the Trustees were in the possession of the materials. The Chairman and the Engineer of the Trust were certainly aware of everything that had taken place in the case.

Mr. Yorke-Smith observed that he did not mean to say that the Trustees were not aware of anything regarding this case. What he meant to say was that the Trustees were not aware as to what materials were in the hands of the police and the information on which they were acting. As a proof of that he might add that no communication had been made to him as their solicitor regarding what information and materials the police had in their hands.

Mr. Sloane remarked that Mr. Yorke-Smith's statement would make a different impression on the minds of the public.

The Magistrate observed that he had nothing to do with what the public thought of the case. He had to judge of it on its merits.

Mr. Sloane then applied for a further remand of the case on the ground that the police had not completed their inquiries.

Mr. Nimuchwalla said he had no objection to a remand being granted.

Mr. Kapadia applied for bail on behalf of the second accused.

Mr. Sloane said the second accused had assisted him in his inquiries, but as the inquiries were not complete he asked that the accused might be remanded in police custody till Friday next.

Mr. Kapadia said his client would continue to assist the police in their inquiries, even while on bail. He also undertook to produce his client before Mr. Sloane every morning until the case was called on for hearing next occasion.

The Magistrate remarked that the man had given assistance to the police and it would be simply punishing him if he was not released on bail.

After some further discussion the case was adjourned to Friday next and the second accused was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 3,000 and one surety for a like amount.

THE ARREST OF SANJANA.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane of the Bombay Detective Police, charged Shapurji Cowasji Sanjana, with forging the will of one Purshotam Ladha, dishonestly using as genuine a forged document, giving false evidence and aiding and abetting others in the commission of those offences. The accused belonged formerly to the Bombay bar and was arrested sometime ago at Manila in connection with the will forgery case which was tried in the Bombay High Court.

The accused came into the Court in his Parsee attire accompanied by Inspector Power. The Court was crowded with natives, a large number of Parsees being present.

Mr. Bowen, acting Public Prosecutor, stated that an information was filed against the accused on the 29th of January 1902 when he was admitted to bail. He then absconded and a warrant was issued against him for his arrest which was endorsed by the Governor of Hongkong, where he was arrested and brought back to Bombay. Mr. Bowen asked his worship to give him reasonable time to go through the many papers, as this was necessary before the case could be proceeded with.

The accused also required some time, and said a fortnight would be sufficient for him.

It was decided to adjourn the case till the afternoon of the 11th proximo.

The accused requested the Court to allow him to see his lawyer either in the Court or at the Head Police Office before he was taken to the Jail. His request was granted.

As the accused left the Court, escorted by Police Officers a great crowd of Parsees followed him. He left the Court cheerfully and looked not the least affected.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Journal" telegraphs a piece of news which (writes the Paris correspondent of the "Times"), whatever may be thought of its probability, is at least characteristic of Russian public opinion. He says that the report of an approaching review of the Russian Baltic squadron by the German Emperor at Kiel is now confirmed, "The Emperor Nicholas II. will leave on board Admiral Rouhdestvensky's flagship. He will meet the Emperor William at the entrance to the Kiel canal, which the two Sovereigns will traverse in company. On issuing from the canal they will attend a review of the squadron. People go still further and continue to speak of a probable and forcible intervention of William II. in the present conflict. This is a constant subject of conversation here, but I only send you the rumour with the most express reserve." The Berlin and St. Petersburg correspondents of the "Daily Telegraph" however unite to-day in declaring the report to be devoid of all foundation.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From the Cricket Grounds.

ABEL'S TESTIMONIAL.

THE CHANNEL SWIM.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

If circumstances had admitted of Surrey playing all through the season the side that has done duty during the past few weeks, there can be little doubt that, with average luck, the county would now occupy a position on the championship table more worthy of its traditions. The side that appeared at the Oval on Monday contained only three players (Hayward, Hayes, and Stedman) who have ever been regular members of the eleven, and was practically composed of players upon whom Surrey must entirely rely in the near future. From this point of view the most gratifying feature of the day's play was the success that attended most of these prospective "regulars." Baker and Nice have, of course, already won their spurs. The former should never have been dropped since he made his first century against Middlesex in 1902, while his first-wicket partnerships with Hayward this season against Lancashire and Middlesex should have made his place secure as the one man at Surrey's disposal who gave the greatest promise of proving a second Abel. Nice, as an all-rounder, has always been as good as he is now. He has merely lacked the opportunity of proving what he can do once he was assured of his place. Well as this pair batted, the most gratifying feature of the day's play was the performance of W. Davis, who made his first century in county cricket, and got his runs in such a way as to justify the hope that, if Baker may prove a second Abel, Davis may turn out to be a second Maurice Read. Davis has the same free, dashing style as Read, while he is absolutely devoid of fear, and plays his game irrespective of the situation. He combines great skill in placing with his punishing powers, and all his scoring strokes are marked by that resolution without which mere ability to hit hard is a vain possession.

Until this year no Yorkshireman had ever made 2,000 runs in any one season, but now two have done it: Hirst some weeks since and Denton with the first 20 of his little score at Scarborough on Monday. Despite the disappointment at the falling through of the fixture originally arranged to bring the Festival to a close—Mr. P. F. Warner's Anglo-Australian XI. v. The Rest of England—the Scarborough Cricket Club have good reason to congratulate themselves on the all round success that has attended them this year. The sun shone out all day, and there must have been well over 4,000 people present. The cricket was keen, with the bowlers and fielders holding the advantage generally over batsmen. It is not often in what is frequently termed holiday cricket that a full afternoon's play on a hard wicket fails to produce a single individual score of over 50.

It may safely be said that Abel has served Surrey longer, and done more for his county than any professional in the history of the game. He has played from 1881 to 1904, or in other words, for twenty-four seasons, during fifteen of which he was the mainstay of the Surrey batting. In all, he has played 899 innings for Surrey, has scored 29,711, and has averaged 35 runs per innings. There are figures quite unapproached by any professional, not merely in the history of Surrey cricket, but in the history of the game. In addition, he has taken 283 wickets, but, of course, was a batsman and not a bowler during his seasons of greatness. Without entering into details his individual performances have been legion; he has given his life to the game has been a model of all a professional should be, and has subserved every other interest in order that he might give of his best to Surrey. Yet it is to be feared that his reward will be a poor one. His benefit was originally fixed for 1894, but at the request of the Surrey Committee—a fact hitherto little known—he agreed to let Harry Wood take his benefit that year, and to wait until 1895. The concession was disastrous. His benefit match in 1895 was ruined by the weather, and in spite of good subscription lists he received only £670.

This sum utterly failed to represent an adequate remuneration for his services. Hence, the Surrey Committee decided to give him a "testimonial" benefit this season. They permitted "the hat to be sent round" during the Notts vs. Surrey match at the Oval, and opened subscription lists. By these two means some £270 has been collected. If an additional £30 be received, the total of the "testimonial" will amount to some £300. Adding this to the £670, Abel will have received a "benefit" approaching, but not exceeding £1,000. When one compares this sum with the £3,000 received by Hirst and the £1,800 to £2,500 received by other Yorkshire and Lancashire professionals, it must be confessed that Abel's "reward" is a sad reflection on the generosity both of the Surrey members, and of the Surrey "crowd." There are some 3,500 members. Many of these are doubtless unable to give much; a great many are doubtless deterred from offering their mite simply because they have not been afforded an opportunity of doing so. Means should be taken to remedy this, for Abel has deserved better of his county than £1,000.

Weidman, the Dover long-distance amateur, and Burgess, the York-shireman, who is champion of the Paris, clubs, have both failed in their attempts to swim across the English Channel. Weidman was seized with cramp when barely half way across, on Tuesday night, and had to be lifted out of the sea. Burgess, who is admitted to be the fastest Channel swimmer yet seen, did not remain in the water the same night more than two hours and a half, and renewed the attempt yesterday morning, when in nine hours he succeeded in getting within a few miles of the French coast. For four hours he was struggling against a heavy, sea, accompanied by a strong south-westerly wind, and was eventually compelled to abandon the undertaking. Burgess swam altogether twenty-two miles. He finished three miles off Cape Grisnez at a quarter past six, after only nine hours swimming. Burgess came out on the advice of the steamer's captain and other experts, who considered it dangerous to continue swimming, especially as night was approaching.

In an interview Burgess said:—"Beyond being a little tired, I am as fit as ever. I should have crossed the Channel in ten hours with the progress I was making if the sea had not become so rough. I intend to try again next year on the neap tides, after the 14th of July, when I can do the swim in eleven hours. I shall start about four in the morning, so as to have daylight throughout. "If the weather had not become so boisterous I should have managed easily yesterday, as I was right on the course I set myself. No; I am not disappointed. It takes a big effort to get across—bigger than some people think." Captain Pearce, of the Gnat, said that Burgess's attempt showed that a fast swimmer had much the better chance of crossing the Channel.

The English polo season practically concluded last week, although the Rugby Autumn Tournament yet remains to be decided, being fixed for next week. The last of the county club tournament was that held by the Cardiff and County Polo Club which is only in its second season. In the preliminary ties the two local teams—Cardiff and County and Taff Valley—and a scratch team of Etoneras were beaten, the final being fought out by a Blackmore Vale four (Messrs. H. R. Lambe, L. de Las Casas, H. S. Harrison, and M. de Las Casas) and Admington Hall, a side consisting of Mr. L. F. Craven, and Mr. P. C. Puckle, of Stratford-on-Avon, and the brothers H. and F. Rich. Admington Hall won by six goals to two. In Ireland the season is also closing. The 11th Hussars, who were again represented by Captain T. T. Pitman, Captain J. J. Richardson, Mr. P. D. Fitzgerald and Mr. M. L. Lakin, had no difficulty in retaining the holdership of the All Ireland Military Challenge Cup, beating the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons (Captain) T. G. Gibson, Major G. K. Annett, Mr. C. E.

Terrot, and Captain [illegible] Haigh), by nine goals to three. In the [illegible] two months ago, the Inniskillings, with Captain Paterson instead of Mr. Terrot, beat the 11th, who had Mr. C. Rome in place of Captain Richardson, by six goals to two. The American tournament, promoted by the King's County Polo Club, was won by Messrs. J. T. Roark, G. E. Saunders, J. W. Nolan, and Captain H. Wilson, who won all their three games, with a total of eighteen goals. The three other teams competing were Lord Huntingdon's, who totalled nine goals, Captain Pitman's, six goals, and Mr. Slocock's, fourteen goals.

The third round of the tournament in connection with the Royal and Ancient Club, for the Jubilee Vase, was entered upon yesterday morning at St. Andrews. The weather was fine. Wednesday's rounds reduced the list of competitors to twenty-three, and although a number of scratch players are still in the running, such fine exponents as Edward Blackwell, last year's winner, Leslie Balfour Melville, Ferrier Kerr, Spencer Gallam, and Mansfield Hunter have already had to submit to defeat. Yesterday's results were :—White and Maitland halved, Bhoyd beat Balloch by 4 and 2 ; Low beat Parkyns by 1 ; Sharp beat Tulloch by 3 and 1 ; Dent beat Gilroy by 2 ; Grant beat Cair by 5 and 3 ; J. L. Low beat Herbert Fowler by 2 and 1. To-day the semi-final round was set for decision, the competitors being Walter-Cook v. Ernley Blackwell, and H. L. Boyd v. J. L Low. The results are :—Mr. Ernley Blackwell beat Mr. Walter Cook by 4 and 3 ; Mr. H. L. Boyd beat Mr. John L. Low by 3 and 1.

Herd, the ex-Open champion, again played a four-some over the St. Andrew's links and returned the fine score of 70. The match was Mr. A. G. Tait and Herd against Andrew Kirkaldy and Mr. Spencer Gollan. The game was close throughout, and Herd and Tait only won by a hole. The semi-final round of the South of Ireland Championship opened at Lahinch to-day in showery weather. Horace Castle (Chiswick) and S. H. Fry (Mid-Surrey), two ex-holders of the St. George's Vase, formed the chief tie, while in the other D. Forster (Frinton) opposed the crack Cambridge University player, Mr. T. Allan. At the ninth hole Castle was three up on Fry, and Forster six up on Allan.

Although the Lochleven angling season which has just closed proved very much better than last year, it was still far below the average. Indeed, with the exception of 1903, last year was the worst since 1876, the total number of trout caught being only about a third of the average. This is now the third bad year in succession, but as it has proved considerably better than last anglers are hopeful that an improvement has begun. Sport has fluctuated greatly throughout the season. In April and May there was the promise of an improvement on last season, but June, which is usually one of the best months of the year, dashed the hopes of the frequenters of the loch. Up till 1903 the trout killed in June had been numbered by thousands, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000 and even more being sometimes captured. But the total caught in June last year was only 672, and this year the number sank to 625. July, although a poor month, compared favourably with July of last year. August, however, proved the best month of the season ; indeed, the number caught then was larger than in all the other months put together. The average weight of the trout captured this season was 14 1-4 ounces. Last year the average was 1 lb. 5 3-4 oz., being the biggest average on record. The increase in the number of trout killed this season, accompanied by a decrease in the average weight of the fish, affords further proof of a rather curious fact connected with Lochleven. It has been observed that when the size of the trout is over the average the number killed is almost invariably smaller than in those seasons in which the size is under the average. The heaviest trout captured during the season was one of 4lb 2 oz. Fourteen other trout over 3 lb. in weight were got.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 17th September :—Sebastian Ziani de Ferranti, engineer and electrician of 31 Lyndhurst road, Hampstead, London. Improvements in and relating to spinning, twisting, and doubling machinery. James Gresham, Harry Edward Gresham, and George Kiernan, engineers all of the Craven Iron Works, Salford, England. Improvements in connections with combinations ejectors for automatic vacuum railway brakes. James Gresham, Harry Edward Gresham and George Kiernan engineers all of the Craven Iron Works, Salford, Improvements in connection with valves, cylinders and fittings for vacuum railway brake apparatus. Moriz Weinrich, manufacturer, of 70, Ashburton Avenue, Yonkers, New York. Improvements in apparatus for drying, revivifying and decarbonising filtering media, such as bone-black and for drying other granular or finely divided materials. Ole Mikael Johan Olsen, builder, and Walter Gates, grocer, both of Church street, Parramatta, New South Wales. An enclosed mechanical duplex alternating gas regulator for extinguishing and re-lighting gas burners. Michael D'Souza, weighing machinery inspector, North-Western Railway, Kotri, Sindh. An improved goods wagon safety lock. Stephen Arthur Sisson, billiard room proprietor, of 309, Trinity street, Huddersfield, York. Improvements in or connected with billiard and bagatelle, or like tables. Jamshedji Nasservanji Ginwalla, mechanical engineer, now residing at the town of Anklesvar, Broach. A palm tree fibre net roller for cotton gins. Gulab Singh, sardar, of Kapurthala State, Kapurthala. An improved and easy means for producing reversing motion for lifting water. Arthur Burden Campbell Rogers, secretary and engineer, Agra municipality, Agra, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. An improved method of applying pure mica powder as an insulating covering for heat or cold. Harold George Hathaway, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Army medical Corps, officer commanding, station hospital, Jhansi. Invention for supporting sick and wounded in the saddle, to be called "a saddle crutch."

A MOTOR-CAR FOR £70.

PROSPECTS OF A CHEAP "RUNABOUT."

THE "man of moderate means" will be sorry to hear that for him the prospect of possessing a reliable motor-car is as yet a very faint one.

A cheaper motor seems a natural enough corollary of a cheaper bicycle, but there is a vast difference between a reduction in the price of motors and the placing on the market of a car to cost, say, not more than £50.

Mr. S. F. Edge holds that there is no such thing as a cheap motor-car, and that £200 is the lowest sum for which a reliable car can be purchased, while the mere idea of a £50 machine is scoffed at in Longacre.

At the same time it is admitted that the light car trials and the public demand have given an impetus to the small or "Runabout" car trade ; but even then it is not thought possible to build a machine that would be of any real value under £100.

A leading representative of the Ford Motor-car Company an American firm, discussed the whole question with a representative of the "Westminster."

"I will believe in the £50 car when I see it," said this gentleman. "I do not say such a car cannot be built now or in the course of a year or two, but it will be of no use unless you want to succeed in a neck-breaking competition. If a £50 car can be made our firm is better able to do it than anyone, and the fact that they do not do it is pretty good evidence that the thing is not feasible. A three-wheel car was produced for £75 a few years ago, and our firm made one for £50, but they were no good and dropped out. If we sell you a £200 machine you can calculate on a 10 per cent. depreciation annually. That means it will cost you £20 per year to keep it in repair. A £100 machine will depreciate 50 per cent. annually, and so in a couple of years would be done for. A £50 machine I would not have as a gift."

The representative of Mr. J. F. Bentley, cycle and motor engineer, who has several depots in London, was strong in the belief of a good "Runabout" motor for £70.

"A handy, useful, serviceable machine can be made for that price," he remarked. "Indeed we shall show one at the coming Stanley Show. And in twelve months or so a car may be produced for about £50, but not just yet. We showed one at the last Stanley Show for sixty guineas, but we had to give up making it. You could not do it at the price with the accessories costing what they do."

"Your £70 car will be a novelty ?"

"It will. It is narrow in build, so that anyone can get it in his private front door. It will not be wider than a tricycle. It is made to carry two, sitting at unequal angles—nearly "vis-a-vis." But the more backward of the two seats is detachable, so that a commercial traveller, for whom the car is principally intended can carry his samples there. The whole machine will only weigh 3cwt., and will be handy to run down on from your house into the City."

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

THE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

THE first annual general meeting of the Presidency Social Reform Association was held on Sunday afternoon in Mr. Bhagwandas's Hall. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, Rao Bahadur Khandubhai Desai, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Parek and others addressed the meeting after the reading of the report.

The report stated that the Association was established on the 28th June, 1903, as the result of several preliminary meetings, and began active life from the 6th of September. There were at the end of August last, on the rolls of the Association 105 Members, of whom ten were Patrons, two Life Members, 34 First Class Members, 33 ordinary Members, 24 Mofusil Members and one Sympathiser. The list includes one lady Member. During the year there was one resignation and the Association lost by death two members, the late Messrs. S. D. Khote and Fakirchand Premchand. Mr. Khote had been elected Joint Treasurer with Rao Bahadur Khandubhai. The bulk of the funds at the command of the Association consists of the Ranade Social Reform Fund, transferred to it in accordance with the provision made under the Rules and the Regulations, to the effect that subscribers of Rs. 1,000 or more to the said Fund shall be regarded as Patrons of the Association, in case the subscriptions are handed over to this Association. About Rs. 14,000 have been subscribed to this Fund upto date, out of which Rs. 10,000 have been collected.

A YEAR'S WORK.

During the year there were held six general meetings of the Association, three of them being devoted purely to the transaction of business. By far the most important gathering was however the one held on the 25th of July 1904, to celebrate the anniversary of the Widow Marriage Act passed in 1856. About 150 members and other friends of reform attended this gathering and great sympathy was manifested for the cause. This was the second celebration of the passing of the Act in Bombay and the Association cannot but notice with pleasure that the day promises to become a red letter day in the annals of social reform, considering that several similar gatherings were held in different places, the most notable of them being the one held in Poona at which an audience of over 400 people heard with appreciation elaborate speeches in defence of Widow Marriage delivered by Dr Bhandarkar and Professors G C Bhate and V R Patwardhan. The Association took advantage of the 2nd Jain Conference held in Bombay to give on the 23rd September an evening entertainment in honour of the leading members, namely, the President Rai Badridas and Messrs. Gulabchand Dadh, Premchand Roychand, Fakirchand Premchand and others. The Conference was congratulated upon its progressive work at the gathering, which proved a decided success. The Managing Council held during the year under review 13 meetings. The most important portion of their work consisted in fixing the programme of work for the Association and considering the ways and means for furthering the various items of reform approved of by the Association. The Council appointed Committees for this purpose and carefully considered the reports and recommendations submitted by them. Acting on the recommendations and suggestions in these reports, the Managing Council has sanctioned the publication of suitable pamphlets on Widow Marriage, Child marriage and Foreign Travel, also the appointment of preachers and missionaries for instructing and rousing public opinion. The Council has sanctioned for these purposes sums of Rs. 150, 75, 60 and 100 respectively, the last item being merely year's allotment for the work of preachers. The Council hopes to be able to soon begin the more important work of giving further practical effect to the various recommendations and suggestions of these Committees and show definite progress in the next Annual Report.

THE BARODA CHILD MARRIAGE ACT.

The most striking event of the year under review from the point of view of social reform was undoubtedly the Child Marriage Prevention Bill, recently passed by his Highness the Gaikwar's Government. The Association took the opportunity of submitting to his Highness a memorial on the subject, congratulating his Highness' Government on the courage and humanity it had thus shown, and offering various suggestions for the amendment of the Bill. The Act, as finally passed, is probably neither perfect nor sufficiently progressive. But friends of reform will note with unmixed approval the emphatic manner in which a Hindu Ruler has given a helping hand to the cause of social reform by legislative enactment. The Association kept itself in active touch with the various reform movements of the day. One of the sanctioned "Methods of Working" of the Association, as defined in Rule 3, is that "it will affiliate Reform Associations, aiming at the same objects and will be in frequent communication with them." The Association is glad to note that its efforts in this direction have borne some fruit. During the year under review, three new Associations have been started, namely the Gujarath Reform Association, the Thana District Social Reform Association and the Budhgam and Sangli Reform Association, with all of which as well as with distinguished friends of reform throughout the Presidency this Association has kept itself in close touch and constant communication.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

Tuesday.—Rain has increased in Burma and a few local falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Deccan and South India. Mouimein reports 2 inches, Mandalay, Sibsagar, 1½ ; Toungoo Yamethin 1, Monywa, Shillong, Purnea, Chitaldroog and Poona about half an inch. Higher temperature than usual has prevailed in the Deccan, Mysore, lower and East Bengal, Gujarat and North Konkan during the past day, but temperature has been in defect in Bihar, the United and Central Provinces, South East Punjab. The lowest temperature last night was 29 at Dras. Cloud has increased in Burma and the Deccan. Fairly general rain is likely in Burma during the next 24 hours and local rain in Assam and Bengal especially in East and North Bengal. A few scattered falls may occur in the Deccan and South India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Agra and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is from '08" to 19" in excess of normal over the whole area.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Colombo, Cochin, Karwar, Murmugao, Ratnagiri Sholapur, Bombay, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Deesa and Jask, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—maximum 5° to 9° in excess at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Surat, Belgaum, Bellary and Cuddapah, and minimum 6° to 8° in defect at Jacobabad, Jalpur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandva, Akola, Nagpur and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jocobabad and the lowest 64° at Malegaon.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cludy to overcast in Ceylon and at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras, Bellary, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Belgaum and Poona.

Rain.—Poona reports about three-quarters of an inch and Ahmednagar and Bellary about a quarter of an inch.

Weather is slightly unsettled in the Bombay Presidency and local rain with thunderstorms or squally weather is likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A MILLIONAIRESS.

THAT a servant-girl should come into a fortune of a million is undoubtedly a fact worth chronicling But a circumstance which is much more astonishing in connexion with the case of the maid from the banks of the Rhine to whom this wonderful thing has just happened is the fact that she refuses to accept the money, stating frankly that she prefers to remain a servant. That any girl in civilisation should actually be happy in domestic service nowadays is a most difficult fact to realise. The case in question is a romantic one from first to last, and should suggest a fruitful theme to novelists in search of plots. She was a foundling, brought up in an orphanage ; her father at his death left some valuable house property to her, and her mother, after a search of many years for her child, has recently discovered her and offers her whole large fortune if her daughter will come and live with her But the girl refuses to accept both her late father's and her mother's property, and states as her only reason that she "would rather remain a servant." It seems almost a case of the little maid being a millionairess already, by virtue of the fact that she is happy in and satisfied with her lot. If so the rich inheritance can do nothing for her.—"Westminster Gazette."

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THE SOMALILAND HONOURS.

(WAR OFFICE, Sept. 6.)

The appointment on the occasion of the recent celebration of his Majesty's Birthday of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Comyn Egerton, KCB, DSO, Indian Army, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, was in recognition of his services in command of the Somaliland Field Force.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers during the operations in Somaliland :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said most Honourable Order, viz ;—

Colonel John Francis Williamson, C M G, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Grant Mansell Fasken, Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Christopher Swann, Indian Army.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (Brigadier-General) Eric John Eagles Swayne, Indian Army. Commanding the troops in Somaliland.

The King has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers during the operations in Somaliland. The promotions to bear date of 7th September, 1904 :—

To be Companians of the Distinguished Service Order, viz :—

Captain Honourable Horace Lambert Alexander Hood, Royal Navy.

Commander Charles James Cope Kendall, Royal Indian Marine, Major Robert Franklin Allen Royal Engineers, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Philip John Hantham Aplin, Indian Army.

Captain and Brevet Major George Tou Molesworth Bridges Royal Artillery.

Major Alexander Henry Eustace, Indian Army.

Major Honourable John Graham Hole Horsley Beresford, 7th Hussars.

Captain Geoffrey Charles Shakerley, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Captain Charles Beresford Maule Harris Veterinary Department.

Captain Corrie Hudson, Indian Medical Service.

Captain Albert Ernest Hamerton Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain George Pemington Breading the Worcestershire Regiment (employed with the King's African Rifles).

Lieutenant James Henry Horton Indian Medical Service.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Wallace, Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel W R Yeilding, C I E, D S O. Indian Army.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major H E Stanton, D S O. Royal Artillery.
Major G T Forestier-Walker, Royal Artillery.
Major P A Kenna, V C, D S O, 21st Lancers.
Major R G Brooke, D S O, 7th Hussars.
Major S C F Jackson, D S O, the Hampshire Regiment.
Major W G Walker, V C, Indian Army,

To be Majors.

Captain W B Lesslie, Royal Engineers.
Captain H de B Codrinton, Indian Army.
Captain (local Major) M L Hornby, D S O, Indian Army (employed with the King's African Rifles).
Captain (local Major) P B Osborn, D S O, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry (employed with the King's African Rifles).
Captain A Skeen, Indian Army.
Captain L M R, Deas, Indian Army.

The King has further been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned soldiers :—

Armourer-Sergeant Allan Gibb, Army Ordnance Corps (employed with the King's African Rifles).
No. 2556 Rifleman Joseph Miller, 4th Battalion the King's Royal Rifle Corps (Mounted Infantry).
No. A 759 Private Mandelumba, 2nd Battalion the King's African Rifles.

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

The undermentioned Officers are noted for consideration as follows:—

For the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on attaining the rank of Major :—

Captain (local Lieutenant-Colonel) A S Cobbe, VC, DSO Indian Army.

For the Brevet rank of Major on attaining the rank of Captain :—

Lieutenant (local Captain) A C H Dixon, the West India Regiment (employed with the King's African Rifles).

Lieutenant R D Majoribanks, Indian Army.

The services of the undermentioned Native Officers have been brought to the notice of the Government of India :—

Assistant Commandant Gulbaksh Singh, Bikaner Camel Corps,

Subadar Isar Singh, 32nd Sikhs.

Subadar Bhairo Gujar, 119th Infantry (the Mooltan Regiment mounted Infantry.

Ressaldar Bhai Khan, 55th Silladar Camel Corps

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Mumtaz Ali Khan, No 69 Native Field Hospital

Ressaldar Musa Farah will be promoted to the rank of Ressaldar Major

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 6 1904.

The King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most istinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George for services during the operations in Somaliland :—

To be an Additional Member of the Second Class, Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (local Brigadier-General William Henry Manning, CB, Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles

To be Additional Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order :—Captain the Honourable Alexander Edward Lyttelton, R N, Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance.

Brevet Colonel Alexander Nelson Rochfort R A, C B.

To be an Honorary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Count Guido Mori Ubaldini Alberti, Captain in the Italian Cavalry.

ADMIRALTY, SEPT 6, 1904.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Conspicuous Service Cross on Midshipman Arthur Gerald Onslow, Royal Navy, in recognition of his services during the operations in Somaliland.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to award the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal to the undermentioned in recogniton of their gallantry at Illig, Somaliland, on the 21st April, 1904 :—

John Murphy, Peety Officer, 1st Class. Royal Navy.
John Edward Flowers, Corporal, Royal Marine Light Infantry,

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, writes our Nagpur correspondent, arrived at Chindwara on the 23rd instant and intends to make a short halt at that station.

Professor J. N. Farquhar M.A., (Oxon) will give a series of lectures in the Hislop College Hall in the first week of October. Professor Farquhar has been connected with educational work in Bengal for many years and is deeply read in the religions of the East. He is the author of the well-known book, "Gita and Gospel" which by its sympathetic treatment of the question, and by the amount of historical knowledge and critical ability brought to bear upon it, evoked the great admiration of the critics.

Something like consternation prevailed in the Office of the Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, near the Nagpur Railway Station when some dead rats were discovered in the building last Tuesday. The office was closed at 2 p.m. on that day, and steps were taken to have the building disinfected. If people are allowed to come from Umrer to Nagpur City plague will sooner or later break out here.

There have been a few deaths from the disease at Wardha during the past ten days, but plague has not yet broken out in epidemic form.

The leopard which was roaming about Nagpur last week has gone to the village of Borgaon where it is said to have been seen by a grass-cutter about five days ago.

More rain is wanted for the standing crops, the absence of rain causes great anxiety. The fodder for the present is sufficient.

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LONDON SEPTEMBER, 9.

TIME'S WHIRLIGIG.

Memories of many past excitements revive in the announcement that it is to a former assistant-editor of the "Times" that the task of writing the long-delayed life of Disraeli is committed. Disraeli owed an enormous debt of gratitude to the "Times," the Olympian belts of which organ, he once declared, always made him tremble. The "Times" was the one paper which gave him encouragement over his maiden speech in the House, in which he experienced what, in another's case, he described as the hell of failure. The "Globe" was not so kind : it attacked Disraeli, and it attacked the "Times" for applauding him. The debut of Mr Benjamin Disraeli last night in the House of Commons, it stated, was one of the most lamentable failures of late years, as is, indeed, admitted in all the reports. Even the "Times" could not altogether suppress it and therefore in its report has softened down the laughter, shouts, etc., which accompanied the honourable and distinguished member's first attempt in Parliamentary oratory. The "Globe" it need hardly be mentioned, was Radical in those days, and not over-polite, and it finished off its comment on the speech and the "Times" with : "Eloquent speech ! Bah !"

WHOSE SPEECH ?

There was another quarrel around Disraeli, in which the same two papers took opposite sides—over Disraeli's panegyric on the Duke of Wellington. The evening paper discovered that in the speech were wholesale plagiarisms from an eloquent tribute paid by M. Thiers to Marshal St. Cyr. Public opinion was greatly excited over the matter, and one journal was so well pleased with the discovery that it celebrated it in this fashion :—

In sounding great Wellington's praises
Dizzy's grief and his truth both appear,
For a great flood of tears (Thiers) he lets fall,
Which were certainly meant for sincere (St. Cyr).

More charitable than some, the "Times" built Dizzy a golden bridge of retreat from a delicate position by explaining that years before he had read Thiers's article, and, struck by its eloquence and splendour, had committed certain passages to memory. And Dizzy, it explained, had "found himself in the passage before he had time to affix the proper title page, introduction, and table of contents."

THE EARLY HUSTLER.

The temporary closing of a London railway for the purposes of electrification causes sufficient inconvenience to enable us to realise whatever the conditions when railways were fewer. In our grandfathers' times these interruptions were by no means infrequent. One such occurred when the Midland was a young and unimportant concern. It was necessary to lay the line between the River Derwent and the Nottingham Canal, and near Spondon the space was insufficient to take the railroad. Therefore it was determined to divert the canal. But to do so meant, of course, the suspension of traffic on the waterway and the proprietors of the latter announced that they must impose a charge of £2 per hour. The Midland agreed reluctantly to this staggering expense, but before the time agreed upon for operations the canal went wrong, and the water had to be dammed to admit of indispensable repairs. The railway contractors seized the opportunity got together a great gang of men, and succeeded in effecting the necessary diversion before the waters were again turned loose and the fine imposable.

A NICE POINT.

A nice point in football law is raised by the projected reopening of the inquiry into the dispute between McCombie of the Newcastle football club and Sunderland, his old team. A county court action by the player failed to bring him a verdict upholding his contention that the sum of £100 made over to him by the club was a gift, and not a loan, as the club alleged. Had he succeeded, the club would have been in a perilous place, for they would have been convicted of a breach of football law, which says that no man may be paid more than £10 gratuity, and that only upon his first signing for the team. But a point which has not been noted is the fact that football clubs and players are not supposed to take their financial relations into court, but to submit them to the Football Association. The Sunderland Club once had a curious experience with another player ; Doig when first engaged as goal-keeper was not registered as their player. When this was discovered, the club very nearly lost the championship through deduction of the points won in the matches in which he had played. As it was a money fine was inflicted, and the points allowed to stand.

A BLIND SQUARSON.

The letter from the clergyman who was instrumental in forming the association of rose growers over which Dean Hole so long presided, tells us that he had to resign his office as honorary secretary through blindness. His is by no means the first case of a man deprived of sight while discharging the duties of a clergyman. Blaby, in Leicestershire, had a blind man for fifty years as rector. The Rev. Edward Stokes was blinded at the age of nine through a pistol accident, yet he pursued his ordinary courses of study, and in due course was ordained. He continued the service of the church unaided, except for the assistance of a clerk who read the lessons ; and he lived the life of a typical squarson. He used to walk and ride unattended and hunted regularly. For this latter exercise he had an attendant, who, when a jump had to be taken, rang a bell.

SO MUCH IN LITTLE.

The present war is teaching us that in spite of the study of atlases which the Chino-Japanese war necessitated, and the committing to memory of names full of y's and i's and apostrophes, there is still a good deal to learn. It is so easy to go wrong in trying to fix a place undefined with exactitude upon the map, and even the amateur must take heed lest he fail. In this connection we all remember Lord Charles Beresford's story of a certain Civil Lord of the Admiralty, who running his eye over a chart and noting that a ship's return course lay within a couple of inches distance on the map of an island where the wrecked crew of a foundered vessel were believed to have sought sanctuary, suggested that it would be simple for the ship to pause and pick up that crew. The matter was not precisely as simple as the Civil Lord imagined. The ship could call, given time and coal enough. Only and this was the sole disability—the two inches on the map represented four thousand good sea miles upon those waters to which the chartrelated.

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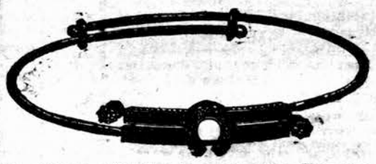
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

"SOMEHOW the home Government is not as successful as it ought to be in its dealings with the Colonies," says the "Broad Arrow." But even the most carping critic can have nothing but praise for its graceful recognition of the part South Africa played in the war. The presentation of regimental standards and colours to her contingents is perhaps a little thing to the Mother Country, but to her it means much. The idea, like the expansion of the Colonies to include the Britons oversea, is said to have been suggested by the King. It is curious that the last colours presented to a Colonial corps were presented to the Cape Mounted Rifles early in Queen Victoria's reign. The only Colony which received similar recognition of service in the field was Canada after the war of 1812-14. Not only was De Salaberry's corps honoured in this way, but Canadian regiments were given the privilege of using the word Royal in front of their distinctive name. In a new country with few military traditions such marks of their Sovereign's favour are valued highly. They are at once a recognition of loyalty and of distinguished service. That the colours sent to South Africa will be presented with all the ceremony possible may be taken for granted."

The whole of Mr. Arnold-Forster's scheme, says the "Broad Arrow," is based on a fallacy. He imagines, or acts as if he imagines, that Great Britain can with safety afford to neglect the fundamental principle of a modern European State, namely, the obligation of every able-bodied citizen to contribute personally to the defence of his country. It seems unfortunately that the adoption of this indispensable measure is as hopeless with the British of 1904 as it was with the French of 1839. May the future spare us the consequences. It is not conscription, that baneful system of the rotten Third Empire, in which the rich paid others to re-engage for them, that is in question. Conscription produced practically speaking, an army of "ranzages," men who were rather saturated with the evil influence of the barrack and canteen than animated with the spirit of the soldier. Universal service is the bedrock upon which our new military house, which we are so long in setting in order, should find its foundation. . . . We have now a magnificent object lesson in the conduct of our new allies, the Japanese. They number but 44,000,000, or little more than we do, yet with their Reserves, Landwehr and Depots, they can put 632,000 fighting-men in the field, besides filling the cadres of a respectable navy. Without a mobile field army a navy is powerless to do more than initiate matters. Sea power, after all, is but of little use, if you have no troops to convey across the waters. We have built up an Empire which the world views with mixed feelings of envy and admiration. As its riches increase, so does the power of formidable rivals to wrest them from us. The conditions have altogether changed since nations waged war with hastily levied armies of fifty or sixty thousand men. It is now the case, in every country but the United States of America and our own, of a people in arms. The military system of this country is obsolete. When will the nation learn this, and also that worrying over details in the Press or elsewhere is mere waste of time? It is the principle that needs consideration."

Reference has been made to the successes of the cavalry in India in rifle shooting. At home, too, when commanding officers have interested themselves in musketry, the cavalry have quite held their own with the infantry. Witness the cavalry successes at the recent "All Ireland Army Rifle Meeting" at the Curragh, when the 11th Hussars, using the long rifle, won the challenge cup open to all arms, gaining in all ten cups and over £90 in money prizes. Again at Aldershot last week, a cavalry officer, Major E. J. Tickell, D.S.O., 14th Hussars, won the championship for the year, which was competed for by all ranks of the 1st Army Corps, Corporal Ivers, of the same regiment, making the same points (the tie only being decided by the score at the longest range), thus also beating all competitors of the other arms. On this occasion the cavalry were using the new short rifle. The cavalry evidently have the material and there are those among them who boldly declare that they could beat the infantry with their own arm, given anything like equal opportunities. Even those cavalry officers who are bitterly opposed to the present craze for converting cavalry into mounted infantry recognise, that for good or bad, their arm must not be able to use the rifle, and, if so, they say, why not use it well? They do not wish to see the cavalryman devote an extra hour to musketry, but only that the best use should be made of the time. Speaking generally, the difficulties the cavalry have to contend with in this matter are: the apathy of commanding officers on the subject of musketry, and the difficulty of getting ranges for matches or voluntary practice at hours suitable for cavalry. In the 1st Army Corps, General French has taken great interest in the musketry, and has insisted on the point that it is the officers who must lead the way.

Sir Evelyn Wood has made some very valuable observations upon the tactical operations of the 2nd Army Corps on Salisbury Plain, and will be read with much interest. Especially notable were his remarks upon the subject of intelligence and scouting. In discussing the operations of Monday he showed that much is yet wanting to a right conception of the relative duties of the various arms, and was unfavourably impressed by the apparent reluctance of the infantry to do their own scouting properly. They seemed to think that this was the business of the mounted troops, and not a great concern of their own. Yet it is well-known that infantry scouts must play, as they are doing now in the Far East, a most important part in warfare. As Sir Evelyn Wood said, they are of little use if they cannot sufficiently search the ground in the vicinity to preserve their own troops from danger of surprise by rifle fire at short range. He enforced upon officers commanding battalions the necessity of effecting improvements in this respect. On Monday, infantry were observed to be advancing into a wood which had already been occupied by hostile troops without having any scouts in advance of their line. It appeared to be forgotten that in a wood, where determined troops are encountered, the advantage of superior numbers is partly lost. Sir Evelyn Wood's remarks turned specially upon the question of wood fighting, and he pointed out that a direct attack upon such a position should be accompanied, if possible, by a flank attack. The importance of infantry scouting, which is particularly necessary in enclosed and wooded country, should certainly not be overlooked by officers in command.

Two recent reports, both professedly based upon good authority, may be mentioned, though both must be received with caution. Plans for an "entirely new type of submarine" have been prepared at the Admiralty, according to the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Daily Post." In these plans, it is said, the "one great difficulty attending all submarines—the periscope—has been surmounted," and, in addition, greater rapidity in diving and emerging will be attained. Inasmuch as the boats of the "A" class mark a vast advance upon the "Holland type, dive within the space of about 2 1-2 min., and have very satisfactory periscopes, we should suppose that any new plans must present some other very notable features. The information goes on to state early in this month three boats of this type are to be laid down. The second piece of information, which has been circulated by the Plymouth correspondents of at least two London papers, is to the effect that 4·7in. and 6in. guns are to be totally abolished, and, a new 9in. gun substituted. The results of trials carried out with the new piece have been, it is said, most satisfactory, "the penetrative power of the new arm being very superior to that of the smaller weapons." We do not know what else could be expected, but, inasmuch as we have already an excellent 9·2in. gun, of which six are to be mounted in the new armoured cruisers, we question the accuracy of the information. The 4·7in. gun is, perhaps, obsolescent and the 6in. gun is being replaced in the new cruisers by 7·5in. guns, but it has certainly not lost its value, and is suitable for positions in which heavy guns could not be mounted.

Not long since a decision was taken by the Electrical Department of the Navy to adopt a parallel method of running the electrical generators in our ships of war. In doing this it also became necessary to employ what is known as "field regulators" on the main switchboards. By this arrangement, however, the risk is involved that the shunt field circuit of the generator will be accidentally opened, by damage of one of the wires by which the switch is attached to the machine, or if the regulating switch be accidentally damaged. When such accidents occur the inevitable result is that the insulation of the shunt winding is almost certain to give out and break down the machine. This risk can be obviated by a coil of wire being fixed on the dynamo machine if this wire is connected directly across the end of the shunt winding at some distance from the brush itself to the opposite brush of the machine. As this only means a slight modification of the operation of the regulating switch and the introduction of a protective coil, this arrangement, which will necessitate a protecting coil of about 20lb. wight, and which will not cost more than £5, will probably be carried out as far as practicable in the generators of the Fleet.

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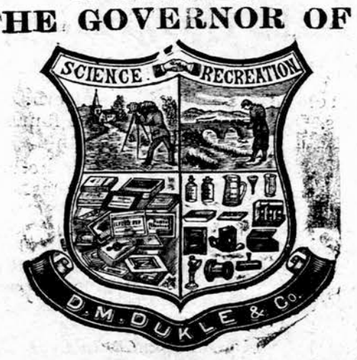

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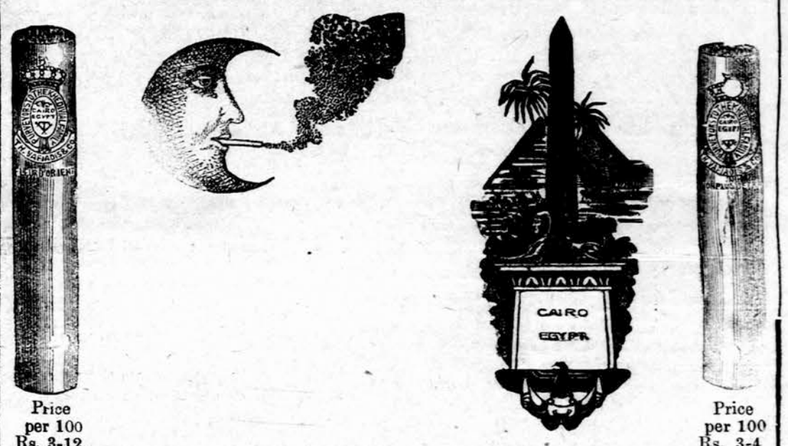

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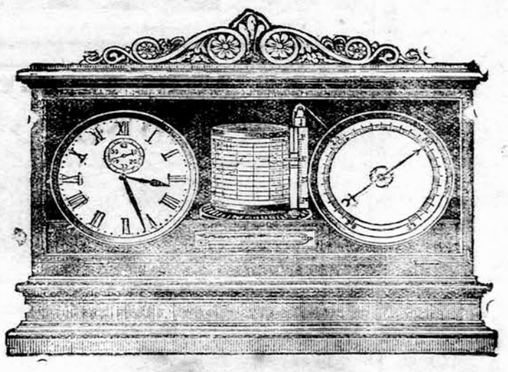

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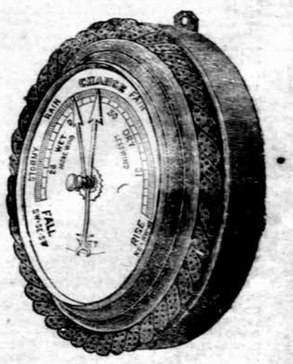

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